The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,508.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance... —Rupees Fifty-two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ORIENTAL, 1,481 tons, 200 H. P., Commander A. Irvine, will be despatched on the 12th April 1870, at noon.

	April 1870		April.
Leave Bombay	12	Leave Galle	19
„ Carwar	13	„ Negapatam	22
„ Mangalore	14	„ Pondicherry	23
„ Tellicherry	14	„ Madras	26
„ Cannanore	15	„ Coconada	28
„ Calicut	15	„ Vizagapatam	29
„ Beypore	15	„ Bimlipatam	29
„ Cochin	16	„ Gopalpore	30
			May.
„ Tuticorin	17	„ False Point	1
„ Colombo	18	Arrive Calcutta	2

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 650 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander David G. Osborne, will be despatched on the 11th April 1870, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Via Suez Canal.

THE new A. I. Screw Steamer BYWELL CASTLE, 891 tons register, 120 horse power, will be despatched hence about 12th proximo.

For Freight only apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd March 1870.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE A. I. Screw Steamer MILBANKE, 843 tons register, 150 Horse Power, Captain Smith, will be despatched hence about 12th proximo.

For freight only apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd March 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
„ Rutnagherry	Sunday.	„ Beypore	Saturday.
„ Malwan	„	„ Calicut	„
„ Vingorla	„	„ Tellicherry	„
„ Goa	Monday.	„ Cannanore	„
„ Carwar	„	„ Mangalore	Sunday.
„ Compta	„	„ Compta	Monday.
„ Mangalore	Tuesday.	„ Carwar	„
„ Cannanore	Wednesday.	„ Goa	Tuesday.
„ Tellicherry	„	„ Vingorla	„
„ Calicut	„	„ Malwan	„
„ Beypore	„	„ Rutnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer LORD CLIVE, Captain Kingcome, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 9th instant, at 4 P.M.

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 4th April, 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, Havre, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of detaining at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the Steam Ship ASIE, 1,200 tons, Captain Lapierre, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 5th April, and will be followed by the EUROPE, Captain Martino, to sail about the 3rd May next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 8th March, 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

(Direct Service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa.)

THE Italian Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, for carrying the Royal Mail between Genoa, Sardinia, Corsica, Sicily, and Archipelago, Toscano, Tunis and Alexandria, have resolved to run, for the present, MONTHLY STEAMERS from Bombay to the above-named Italian Ports, for which purpose four new English-built First Class Steamers of 2,000 Tons each, now in course of construction, will be put on the line very shortly.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£23	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without Food.
Suez	38	22		8	
Port Said	40	24		9	
Messina	48	33		12	
Naples	50	35		13	
Leghorn	53	36		15	
Genoa	58	36		15	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break the voyage at any of the above ports, and are free to proceed by any of the Company's to the port of destination marked on their Ticket.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company, are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Tickets are also granted to

Marseilles, with transhipment at Genoa.

Malta, Palermo, Tunis, } ditto ditto at Messina.

Berths may be secured in advance by a deposit of half the amount of the fare.

In accordance with the above the steamer AFRICA, 1,300 tons, Captain Barzolini, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 10th instant, and will be followed by the end of May by the EGITTO, 1,800 Tons, a first-class Steamer, affording excellent accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Passengers.

For further particulars, rates of freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company

Bombay, 5th April 1870.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

{ To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £22. 10s. } Exclusive
{ To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34., } of Wines.

Exclusive of Transit.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship MAGDALA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Thompson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 25th April via the Canal to Liverpool.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

To LIVERPOOL via CANAL.

THE MAGDALA, leaving 25th April, and the NEERA, 21st May, will be despatched via the Canal to LIVERPOOL.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY THROUGH TO LIVERPOOL.

First Class	£55
Second Class	£35

Our Agents in London are prepared to obtain POLICIES on COTTON by our Steamers via Canal at 20s. per cent w. a.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 6th April 1870.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

IN addition to the Monthly Line of Steamers between BOMBAY and TRIESTE, the Company have resolved upon establishing a transhipment service at Port Said for goods shipped for Trieste by steamers sailing under any flag whatever from the JAPANESE, CHINESE, and INDIAN Ports to MEDITERRANEAN or BRITISH Ports via Suez Canal.

Merchants and Shippers, who avail themselves of this mode of conveyance, are respectfully requested to address such goods to the Austrian Lloyd's Agency at Port Said, which will care for their transhipment upon and forwarding by the Company's weekly steamers, running between that port and Trieste, via ALEXANDRIA, charging the following rates of freight:—

Cotton, Wool, Skins, Tea	24 shillings per ton of 40 Eng. c. ft.		
Indigo, Silk	60	„ „	20 cwt.
Gum, Incense, Coffee, Pepper Oil-Seeds, Ginger, Rice, Oils, &c.	40	„ „	20 cwt.

inclusive of transhipment-expences, as also of eventual charges for disembarkment, storing, and re-embarkment. On these rates a reduction of 8s. per ton of 20 cwt. is allowed when goods are received and embarked at Port Said by any other medium than that of the Lloyd's Agency.

The Company undertake, at Merchant's request, the Insurance against Sea risks at the following premium per cent Lst.

From Port Said to Trieste 8 shillings from 1st of April to 30th Sep.

„ „ 10 „ 1st of Oct. to 31st Mar.

Goods for Odessa and ports of the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, touched at by the Company's steamers, will also be received and forwarded at the above rates of freight.

Trieste, 15th February 1870.

By order of the Board of Directors,

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,

Agents of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 23rd March 1870.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer BENGAL, (2185 Tons and 465 H. P.) will be despatched to LIVERPOOL via the CANAL about the end of April.

She will carry passengers at the following rates:—

TO SUEZ	£40
TO PORT SAID	£42
TO LIVERPOOL	£60

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY

Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 16th March 1870.

FOR HONGKONG.

THE A. 1 Screw Steamer NIGER, 1,100 tons register. This vessel, shortly expected from England via the Suez Canal, has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched hence promptly after arrival, the greater part of the cargo required being engaged. For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st April 1870.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

(With Despatch.)

THE ship DILHARREE, A.I. 16 years, at Lloyds, 1,293 tons register, W. H. Bisset, Commander, has excellent accommodation for passengers— For further particulars apply to

Bombay, 30th March 1870. W. NICOL & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Calling at Havre, if sufficient inducement offer.

THE new first class AA. 1 Iron Ship BRITISH EMPIRE, 1,499 tons register, Alexander Druchard, Commander, having fully half of her Cargo engaged, will have prompt despatch. She has superior accommodation for a few First Class Passengers, for particulars regarding which or freight apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,

Agents Ship British Empire.

Bombay, 31st March 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.
½ „ Under Vests.
½ „ Linen Collars.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.
½ „ Fine Merino Drawers.
1 „ Colored Handkerchiefs.
1 „ White Cambric.
1 Overland Suit.
2 Sleeping Suits.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.
6 Scarfs and Ties.
1 Rug with straps.
1 Maud.
1 Inverness Cape.
1 Hand Portmanteau.
2 Overland Trunks.
1 Clothes Bag.
1 Travelling Hat.
1 Courier Bag.
1 Easy Chair.
1 Umbrella.
1 Pair of Brushes.
Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per s. s. ALANSO, Captain J. Wright, from London, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Wright without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned. Apply to H. and JAMSETJEE, Victoria Buildings, or

J. WRIGHT, Master.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—LIST of ESTATES to which LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been granted to the undersigned, and Estates which have come under his charge during the months of January, February and March 1870.

Balfour, Lewis, late Bill and Stockbroker, Bombay.

Baldwin, Charles Frederick, Royal Engineers, late Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad.

Blain, George, late Manager of the Port Canning Company, Bombay.

Duringer, Ferdinand, late Engineer of the Siamese Steamer Viscount Canning.

Harwa Samut Kessa, late of Bombay, Hindoo.

Hallett, Walter Leckie, late Captain Bombay Staff Corps.

Purdie, Alexander, late Inspector G. I. P. Railway.

Stamford, Henry, late Lieut.-Col. on the retired list of H. M.'s Indian Forces.

Stuart, Fergus, late Government Pensioner, Poona.

Veljee Laljee, late of Bombay, Hindoo.

N.B.—All persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed Estates are requested to place themselves in communication with the undersigned.

W. LOUDON, Administrator General.

Bombay, Administrator General's Office, 5th April 1870.

THE CHINA and JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital, 1,500,000 Taels Shanghai Sycee, in 3,000 Shares of 500 Taels each.

Paid up Capital, Tls. 300,000, or Tls. 100 per Share.

Court of Directors.

F. A. GROOM, Esq., of Messrs. Glover, Dow & Co.
W. JACKSON, Esq., of Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London & China.
R. W. LITTLE, Esq., of Messrs. Little & Co.
T. PROBST, Esq., of Messrs. Wm. Pustau & Co.
J. B. ROBERTSON, Esq., of Messrs. Bull, Purdon & Co.
J. F. H. TRAUTMANN, Esq., of Messrs. Trautmann & Co.

Head Office, Shanghai.

Secretaries, *pro tem*—Messrs. TRAUTMANN & Co.

Counsel to the Company—N. J. HANNEN, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

London.

COMMITTEE OF THREE DIRECTORS.

Agents—Messrs. ROBT. BENSON & Co.

Agents in	Hongkong	Messrs. Wm. Pustau & Co.
„	Hankow	F. Major, Esq.
„	Foochow	Messrs. John Forster & Co.
„	Yokohama	Messrs. Aspinall, Cornes & Co.
„	Singapore	Messrs. Harrison, Smith & Co.

The Company will commence business probably this month, and due notice will be given thereof hereafter.

The Company will be a permanent one.

The Net Profits will be divided every year as follows: 30 per cent will be returned as Bonus to all Contributors of Business, rateably in proportion to the amount of Net Premia contributed. Interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum on the paid-up Capital will be paid to the Shareholders, and the Balance of the Net Profits carried to the Reserve Fund.

When the Reserve Fund shall have reached Tls 300,000, the Net Profits will be divided as follows: 30 per cent to all Contributors of Business; 20 per cent to the Reserve Fund; and 50 per cent to the Shareholders.

When the Reserve Fund shall have reached Tls. 500,000, the Net Profits will then be divided as follows: 30 per cent to all Contributors of Business, and 70 per cent to the Shareholders.

The Funds will be in the hands of the Directors, both at Shanghai and London, and also at such places where the business proves large enough to warrant a Committee of Directors.

A limited number of Shares have been reserved for Bombay. For forms of application for Shares, and copies of the Deed of Settlement, apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents for the China & Japan Marine Insurance Company,

Bombay, 5th April 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

Sole Lessee .... Mr. DAVE CARSON.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!

THURSDAY, 7th APRIL 1870,

FOR THE

BENEFIT

OF

SIGNOR DONATO,

THE ONE-LEGGED DANCER,

Who will appear in two of his

ASTOUNDING PERFORMANCES,

VIZ.,

POLKA COQUETTE,

AND

COSSACK, DANSE NATIONALE DE RUSSE,

And most positively

THE LAST APPEARANCE BUT TWO IN BOMBAY

OF

THIS WONDERFUL ARTISTE.

FOR THE FIRST AND LAST TIME IN BOMBAY, Mr. E. H. HARVEY, Signor ABECCO,

AND

DAVE CARSON,

Will appear in an

ORIGINAL NEGRO SKETCH,

ENTITLED,

ELECTRO BY-GOLLY!

PROGRAMME.

Part First.

Mrs. DAVE CARSON

WILL PRESIDE AT THE PIANOFORTE.

Overture (Fireworks)	Full Band
Opening Chorus, (Robert le Diable)	Dave Carson's Minstrels
Hold your Ghorus	Dave Carson
Sail on Silver Cloud	Mr S Herberte
Tapioca	Mr E H Harvey
Laughing Annabel	Mr W Burton
Napolitaine	Signor R Abecco

Part First will conclude with

THE BLUE TAIL FLY,

BY

DAVE CARSON.

OVERTURE .... Orchestra.

Part Second.

POLKA COQUETTE,

BY

Signor DONATO.

THE GERMAN STUDENTS,

Messrs. HARVEY, BURTON, ABECCO,

AND

DAVE CARSON.

Come all you young Men that do live at a distance .... A West Country Ditty.

MISS FANNY WISEMAN.

Violin Fantasie .... De Berriot.

Mons. SEMELADIS.

Tyrolean .... Hummel.

Mrs. DAVE CARSON.

Harp Solo .... Waltzes.

Signor R. ABECCO.

Part Second will conclude with

"COSSACK," DANSE NATIONALE DE RUSSE,

BY

SIGNOR DONATO.

OVERTURE .... Orchestra.

Part Third

will commence with

LAUGHABLE AND STARTLING EXPERIMENTS

IN

ELECTRO BY-GOLLY!

The singular characteristic features of this science will be demonstrated upon Gentlemen who voluntarily offer themselves, striking the spectator at once that there are no

SUPERNATURAL PHENOMENA

To be witnessed whatsoever.

Professor Bustle	Mr. E. H. Harvey.
Teddy Hoglard (Learning the Business)	Dave Carson.
Col. Makeloud (A Healthy Subject)	Signor R. Abecco.

After the audience have been

PUZZLED AND BEWILDERED,

And Philosophers struck with

ADMIRATION AND ASTONISHMENT,

The Professor will draw the Evening's Entertainment to a close by indulging with his Assistant and Subject, and any friends that may come forward,

IN COMING DOWN WITH THE BRASS TACKS.

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs SOUNDY & Co's where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

Doors open at 8-15. Performance commences at 9 P.M.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, 8th APRIL,

FOR THE

BENEFIT

OF

Mr. W. BURTON.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship CITY OF NANKIN, Captain Muir, from London, are requested to send BOATS alongside to take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Muir will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has once left the ship's deck.

BLACKWELL & Co.,

Agents for Captain Muir, ship City of Nankin,

Bombay, 5th April 1870.

TWENTY RUPEES REWARD.—LOST, a WHITE BULL TERRIER DOG, with a small tan patch over left eye. The above Reward will be given to any person bringing the Dog to T. B. FERGUSON, Esq., Insolvent Court Office.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, H. M. GENERAL TREASURY, GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK, and PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, will be CLOSED, for EASTER HOLIDAYS, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 15th and 16th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors,

M. BALFOUR,

Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 6th April 1870.

ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE to SHAREHOLDERS.—The CORRESPONDENCE that has taken place between GOVERNMENT and the SECRETARIES of the Company, relative to the PROPOSED PURCHASE of the ELPHINSTONE PROPERTY by Government, can be perused in Manuscript at the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on the 7th, 8th, and 9th instant, during Office hours.

By order of the Directors,

W. NICOL & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 6th April 1870.

CHAMPAGNE,

JUST LANDED, a small consignment of Dry and Pale CHAMPAGNE, direct from Rheims, and never before imported into this country.

With a view to its introduction here it is put up at nearly cost price, namely, Rs. 35 per case containing one dozen Quarts, and Rs. 36 per case containing two dozens Pints. Sample bottle at Rs. 3½ qts. and Rs. 1¾ pt., to be had of Messrs. MERWANJEE & Co., No. 5, Church Gate Street.

Terms—Cash only.

AUCTION SALE of LANDED PROPERTY at Don Tar 3rd Row, or Israel Moholla.—On THURSDAY, the 14th April, at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 28th November 1867, by order of the mortgagee, Gunput Luxumon Cathsety, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Rajoo bin Rahimsaree Khatkee, all that piece or parcel of Government LAND or GROUND, with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate without the Fort, at Don Tar 3rd Row or Israel Mohola, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1317, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No 37, containing by admeasurement 194 5/9 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the house of Khanbhace Nubeeb, on or towards the west by the house of Gondoo Pemji Bhatia, on or towards the north by the house of Soolamon Daniel Israel, and on or towards the south is the front of the same and the public road called Don Tar 3rd Row or Israel Moholla. For further particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, No. 9 Hummum Street, Fort.

HEERALALL & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.,

ART GALLERY.

Excellent impressions of the following favourite Engravings now received:—

		Inches.	Rs.
High life and low life	after Sir E. Landseer	21 by 27	22
The Pet Fawns	after Frith and Ansdell	24 by 30	18
Safe Quarters		24 by 32	15
Both Puzzled	after Erskin Nicol	24 by 32	35
Highland Shepherds	after Rosa Bonheur	26 by 32	18
The Reefer's Daughter	after Frith and Ansdell	22 by 25	12
Denizens of the Highlands	after Rosa Bonheur	30 by 30	35
A Scottish Raid	after Rosa Bonheur	27 by 42	35
Landais Pesants	after Rosa Bonheur	26 by 40	35
The Play Ground	after T. Webster	24 by 42	16
Morning in the Highlands	after Rosa Bonheur	24 by 40	35
Changing Postures	after Rosa Bonheur	24 by 40	35
The Lion in Love	after A. Solomons	27 by 33	15
A Hawking Party	after Sir E. Landseer	30 by 40	48
The Highland Cottage	after Sir E. Landseer	30 by 36	48
The Victor of the Glen		27 by 40	18
Huntsman and Hounds	after T. Ansdell	32 by 44	18
Hamlet, the Play Scene	after D. Maclise	40 by 27	16
Return from Hawking	after Sir E. Landseer	24 by 32	18
Pity	after H. LeJeune	28 by 32	16
Market Morning	after J F. Herring, Sen.	30 by 40	35
The Smithy	after J. F. Herring, Sen.	30 by 40	35

*** A Selection of Chromos, coloured Photos, Engravings, &c., &c., at very low prices, to clear old stock.

Rampart Row, THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION SALE of LANDED PROPERTY at Nowrojee Hill 2nd Row.—On MONDAY, the 18th April, at 4 P.M., Messrs HEERALALL & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mamon Hajee Cureem Mahomed, on account and risk of the mortgagor, Pachoobee, widow of the late Tandale Shaik Hoosein bin Mahomed Cassim Warkee, all that piece or parcel of LAND or FAZENDAREE GROUND, with the message, tenement or dwelling-house built thereon, situate, lying, and being at Nowrojee Hill 2nd Row, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvee, fronting on the west side of the said 2nd Row, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 26, containing by admeasurement 25 feet in length and 20 feet in breadth or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the house of Ramjee Ull Patell, on or towards the west by the said 2nd Row, on or towards the north by the house of Daya Vus Mutra, on or towards the south by the house of Abdool Rahimon bin Baloo Meya Sucoorkee. For further particulars apply at the Office of the undersigned, No 9, Hummum Street, Fort.

HEERALALL & Co.

Bombay, 6th April 1870.

NOTICES.

TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.

On THURSDAY, 7th April, A GRAND EVENING CONCERT will be given by Professor G. INZOLI, assisted by several Distinguished Amateurs of Bombay.

Reserved Seats.....Rs. 5. | Unreserved Seats..... Rs. 3.

Doors open at 8-30 P.M.; Concert to commence at 9 o'clock.

Tickets may be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

PROGRAMME.

Part I.

1. Duet for two Pianofortes, Grand Concerto—" Don Giovanni" .... Mozart.
2. Vocal Duet, Tenor et Bariton, from " Lucia di Lammermoor" .... Donizetti.
3. Pianoforte Duet, Fugue, (in D Major) .... Bach.
4. Grand Air du L'Africaine .... Meyerbeer.
5. Il Bacio, Sulle labbra .... Arditi.
6. Vocal Duet, Contralto and Tenor, Si la Stanchezza from " Trovatore" .... Verdi.

Part II.

1. Pianoforte Solo, Andante e Variazioni, " Elesir d' Amore" .... Thalberg.
2. La Chanson du Printemps .... Gounod.
3. Clarinette Solo.
4. " Welcome, thou tranquil Cloirter," from " Favorita" .... Donizetti.
5. Vocal Duet, Soprano and Bariton, from " Barbiere di Siviglia" .... Rossini.

REDUCTION of RENTS, ALBION PLACE, PAREL ROAD.—TO LET, SETS OF ROOMS.—Each Set has separate BATH and COOKROOMS, and Vehar Water laid on. Apply by letter to the SECRETARY, MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY, Limited, 1, Albion Place.

STOLEN, from the office of Mooljee Anundjee, Muccadum, on the 3rd instant, the following CURRENCY NOTES—viz: Nos 11,005 to 11,014 inclusive (10 Notes, value Rs 1,000 each; and 9 other Notes, of the same value whose numbers are not yet ascertained. Merchants, Bankers and Traders are therefore CAUTIONED against accepting them in payment. Any one giving INFORMATION that will lead to the recovery of the above Notes will be most handsomely Rewarded on applying to the above, opposite Messrs Crawford's, Auctioneers, Marine Street.

WESTERN INDIA HOTEL COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation.)—A FINAL DIVIDEND on the Shares of the WESTERN INDIA HOTEL COMPANY, Limited, of Five-and-a-half Annas per Share, WILL BE PAID at the office of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., Elphinstone Circle, on and after the 12th day of April, on the Shareholders signing the Receipt Sheet in due form.

H. MAXWELL, }
J. A. FORBES, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 4th April 1870.

ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—The TENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited) WILL BE HELD in the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the Eleventh day of April 1870, at 8 P.M., instead of on FRIDAY, the Eighth day of April as previously advertised, for the following purposes:—

I. To receive the Report of the Directors, and the Accounts to 30th June 1869.

II. To declare a dividend.

III. To elect Directors in place of Messrs. Kessowjee Naik and Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, who retire by rotation, and to sanction the appointment of Mr. William Nicol, who has joined the Board during the year.

IV. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration; also to determine the remuneration to be made to Mr. G. R. Wilson for auditing the Books of the Company during the past year, he having completed the audit without any assistance from his co-Auditor.

By order of the Directors,

W. NICOL & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 29th March 1870.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

Board of Directors:

F. F. WYMAN, Esq., Chairman.

R. BLECHYNDEN, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

H. ANDREWS, Esq. | JAMES HILL, Esq.
CAPT. J. G. BRYNING. | R. S. STAUNTON, Esq.
A. E. HARRIS, Esq. | CAPT. W. H. LAWLESS.

P. B. ROGERS, Esq.

Medical Referee:

Dr. C. T. O. WOODFORD,

Hours from 11 A.M. to 12 noon on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

This Fund has been established on principles similar to those of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, the chief difference being, that its benefits will extend to all classes of the community instead of being confined to one. The Tables adopted and, to a great extent, the Rules and Bye-Laws, are those of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund. At a GENERAL MEETING of SUBSCRIBERS, held on SATURDAY, the 26th February, 1870, at which the Rules and Bye-Laws were adopted, it was resolved, that as 100 names had already been enrolled, the Fund should at once commence business. The Secretaries are now, therefore, prepared to receive applications, and to furnish the necessary forms. The following Tables will show the amounts payable to secure the maximum pension, viz., for a widow Rs. 100, and for a child Rs. 80, per mensem. Should a smaller amount of pension be required, a proportionately less amount will have to be paid. Fuller particulars can be obtained at the office of the Fund.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

ABBREVIATED FROM TABLE A II., UNCOVENANTED FUND TABLE.

Table showing the Monthly Payments required to be made by a Husband to secure a Monthly Pension of One Hundred Rupees to his Wife in the event of her becoming a Widow.

MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR WIDOWS' PENSIONS.

Wife's Age.

Joint Ages. Husband.	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	Joint Ages. Husband.
20	28	27	26	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
25	30	29	28	27	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
30	34	33	32	31	30	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
35	41	40	39	37	36	34	31	...	...	...	...	...	35
40	50	48	47	45	43	41	38	34	...	...	...	...	40
45	57	56	54	53	51	48	44	40	35	...	...	...	45
50	...	65	64	62	60	56	52	47	41	36	...	...	50
55	...	...	76	75	72	69	64	57	50	43	37	...	55
60	...	...	...	93	91	88	82	74	64	56	47	39	60
65	...	...	...	...	111	109	105	98	85	71	60	50	65

CHILDREN'S TABLES.

ABBREVIATED FROM TABLE B II., UNCOVENANTED FUND TABLES.

Showing the Monthly Payments, to continue throughout the temporary co-existence of Father and Son, during the Son's minority, which will provide a Pension of Eighty Rupees per month to the Son, for that period of his Life under the age of 21 years, during which he may happen to survive his Father.

Son's Age.

Father's Age.	0	5	10	15	20
20	13	...	...	...	...
25	14	12	...	...	...
30	16	13	9	...	...
35	20	16	11	6	...
40	25	20	14	8	2
45	29	24	17	9	2
50	35	28	19	11	2
55	43	34	23	13	2
60	55	45	31	17	3
65	...	59	40	21	4

TABLE C II.

Table of Monthly Premiums payable during the Joint Life of Father and Daughter, or until the Daughter's marriage, which will provide, at the death of the Parent, a Pension to the Child of Eighty Rupees per month, ceasing with her Life, or on her Marriage.

Daughter's Age.

Father's Age.	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35
20	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	18	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	20	18	15	...	...	...	...	...
35	24	22	18	16	...	...	...	...
40	30	27	23	20	22	...	...	...
45	35	31	26	23	26	33	...	...
50	41	36	30	27	29	38	46	...
55	50	44	36	32	35	45	55	58
60	63	56	46	40	43	56	68	72
65	...	72	59	50	53	69	85	89

By order of the Directors,

SYKES & Co., Secretaries.

6, Hare Street, Calcutta.

N. B.—There is another table showing the monthly payments, according to a diminishing scale of rates, necessary to secure a monthly Pension of Rs. 16 to a boy from his father's death till his attainment of the age of 18 years. This Table and all other information may be obtained on application at the office of the Fund.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poonah.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM & COMPANY, APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY.

			Rs. a.
BADHAM'S	Celebrated	Wove Flannel Shirts	9 0
BADHAM'S	„	Silk and Wool	9 8
BADHAM'S	„	Indian Shirt	7 0
BADHAM'S	„	French Colored Shirts	65 0 per doz.
BADHAM'S	„	White Shirts	60 0 „
BADHAM'S	„	Overland Suits	35 0
BADHAM'S	„	Travelling Suits	35 0
BADHAM'S	„	Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits	20 0
BADHAM'S	„	All Wool Sleeping Suits	18 0
BADHAM'S	„	Indian Suits for Sleeping	16 0
BADHAM'S	„	Serge Suits	40 0

HOSIERS, GLOVERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

By appointment

To His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL of INDIA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

		Rs. a.
GLOVES.	Ladies' " White and Black" Straw and Lavender and most fashionable Colours	2 12 per pair.
GLOVES.	Gent's White Straw and Lavender and the recent new shades	3 0 per pair.
HANDKERCHIEFS.	Ladies' Hem Stitched Cambric Handkerchiefs	10 to 15.
CAMBRIC.	Ladies' Printed Cambric for Morning Dresses	0 12 per yard.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, and GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,

APOLLO HOUSE. BOMBAY.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; and SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.

The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL MAYO, K.P.

SEASON 1870.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY beg to announce the arrival, Overland, of special selections in their Departments for the above Season.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Fine Brown Cotton Socks, per dozen	12	to 21
BADHAM'S	Superfine ditto ditto	18	to 21
BADHAM'S	Balbriggan embossed Silk	25	
BADHAM'S	Fine Striped and Fancy	14	to 20
BADHAM'S	Mixed Silk and Cotton	25	
BADHAM'S	Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13	to 18½
BADHAM'S	Extra Superfine do., Mixed Striped	21	to 24
BADHAM'S	Lisle Thread ½ Hose	20	
BADHAM'S	Ditto Fancy Striped	23	
BADHAM'S	Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25	to 45
BADHAM'S	Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring, &c., per pair	3	to 6
BADHAM'S	Celebrated India Gauze Under Vests	4½	
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Pants	6	to 8
BADHAM'S	Bathing Drawers, Plain and Fancy Striped	2½	

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Wove Flax, or Prince of Wales Shirting, a new material, absorbing, and comfortable for the Rains	7	
BADHAM'S	Spun Silk, all colours and new patterns	12	
BADHAM'S	Wove Flannel and Printed Shirts	9	
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Indispensible	9½	
BADHAM'S	French Printed Shirts	60	to 70
BADHAM'S	Long Cloth Shirts	45	
BADHAM'S	Cambric Linen Fronts and Cuffs	55	to 65
BADHAM'S	Dress Shirts, Plaited and Embroidered Fronts each	7	to 30

SCARF AND TIE DEPARTMENT.

		Rs. as.
BADHAM'S SCARFS and TIES.	The Zoo	3 0
	The Rotton Row	3 0
	The Bond Street	3 0
	The Latest Novelty	3 0
	The O. K. Thing	3 0
	The Baden Baden	3 0
	The Harrogate	3 0

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Overland Trunks, Patent Sock Steel, Protection Ribbs, with Brass Screws—highly recommended	20	to 30
BADHAM'S	Solid Leather Portmanteaus	50	to 70
BADHAM'S	Railway do.	16	to 30
BADHAM'S	Courier Bags	5	to 12½
BADHAM'S	Real Morocco Courier Bags	10	to 16
BADHAM'S	Clothes Bags	5	to 6
BADHAM'S	Whitney Rugs	12	to 30
BADHAM'S	Scotch Mauds	12	to 34
BADHAM'S	Red Blankets per pair	25	

Overland Chairs, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

			Rs. as.
BADHAM'S NAPLES FELTS.	Falkland Eglington	Drab latest shape Tall	10 0
	Jerome Cantab Isis Derby Worthing Brighton	Drab and Black	7 8
BADHAM'S DRESS HATS.	Falkland Eglington	The new shape Extra quality	14 0
	Lincoln and Bennett's		16 0

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

		Rs. as.
BADHAM'S	Pall Mall per doz.	7 0
BADHAM'S	„ „ with Tie	7 8
BADHAM'S	Belgium	7 0
BADHAM'S	„ „ with Tie	7 8
BADHAM'S	Shakspeare	7 0
BADHAM'S	„ with Tie	7 8
BADHAM'S	Regent	7 0
BADHAM'S	Indian	7 0
BADHAM'S	West End Improved	7 0
BADHAM'S BRACES AND BELTS.	Guyot's French Brace	2 8
	Ex Long India Rubber	3 0
	United Service	3 0
	Briddle Leather Belts	3 0
	Patent do. do.	3 0

BADHAM'S ANGOLAS RIDING CORDS, VESTINGS AND COATINGS, { Consists of a large assortment of the latest productions, all well shrunk, for Dress, Riding, Shooting and Hunting Suits. Special White Serges for Cricket and Boating. The Goods are obtained from the best manufacturers, and are specially selected for India.

BADHAM'S OVERLAND KIT. { The attention of Travellers is directed to this important Department. Those passing through Bombay with little time to spare will find every requisite for a sea or land journey ready for use.

ELLWOOD HELMETS. { Hunting, Shooting, Riding, Walking. { With patent inner-band, fits any shaped Head. A splendid protection.

BADHAM'S HELMETS. { The new Regulation Helmet bearing the name of Hawkes, patentee, inside 18

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S JEWELLERY.	Gold Solitaires, plain	15	to 30
	do do chased	15	to 30
	do do enameled	16	to 30
	Gold Sleeve Links	18	to 30
	do Shirt Studs	14	to 30
	do Collar Studs	8	to 10
	do Scarf Ring	10	to 15
	do Scarf Pins, latest novelties	10	to 30

A large assortment of Lund's patent Solitaires and Studs, looks equal to solid Gold at half the price.

BADHAM'S LINENS.	Damask Napkins of all sizes	
	Damask Table Clocks to dine four to twenty	
	Gent's Cambric Handkerchiefs	12½ to 25
	Gent's Cambric Handkerchiefs, Gold Border	6½ to 16½
	Gent's French Cambric Photos, a novelty	30

BADHAM and Company,

Indian Hosiers.

Apollo House. Bombay.

MRS. LAKE'S MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,

7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of MILLINERY on HAND, kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS made up.

Orders from Out-stations must be Accompanied by Remittances or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

JOONUS TYEB,

Civil, Naval, and Military Tailor and Outfitter, Habit Maker.

No. 9, Meadow Street, Bombay.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!!

JOONUS TYEB respectfully solicits a continuance of the support he has received for the past 15 years. His Season's Stock just to hand, consisting of Mixed Silks, Meltons, Diagonals, Venetians, Oxford and Cambridge Coatings, Fancy Doe Skins, Tweeds, Angolas, Heathers, Bedfords, Cords, Whip Cords, and all the latest Patterns in Trousering.

A large variety of Patterns in Washing Quilting, Cotton and Linen, for Vests.

Military Requirements.

Full dress Sword Belts.
Full dress Sword Knots.
Full Dress Sash.
Brass and Steel Scabbards.
Gold and Silver Crowns and Stars.
Infantry Gold Lace.
Oak Leaf Lace.
Gold Lace Cap Peaks.
Uniforms of every description made to order.
A very large assortment of Cotton and Linen, Drills, Kharkee, Imperials, &c., for washing suits and Shikarring.

Fancy Department.

A nice selection of Silk Neck-ties, Scarfs, Gent's Shirt-Collars in every shape, Gent's Shirts, Socks, Braces, Handkerchiefs, Undervests, Drawers, &c., &c., Travelling Wrappers, Railway Rugs in sizes, Leather Straps, &c., &c., Scotch Mauds, Portmanteaus, Hat Cases, Silk Umbrellas, Walking Sticks, Dog Cart Umbrellas.

Hats of almost every description, at very moderate prices.

Gentlemen may depend that every order entrusted to us shall have our best and earliest attention with a guarantee of a perfect fit, our establishment being entirely under European management.

JOONUS TYEB, Outfitter.

9, Meadow Street, Bombay.

NOTICES.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,

JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the

BANK OF BOMBAY

VERSUS

THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all PERSONS will be PROSECUTED both in the Civil and Criminal Courts who import or SELL MAGENTA COLOUR under fraudulent imitations, or otherwise wrongfully use any fraudulent imitation of the well known trade mark and package of Mr. John Simonin of Paris used in the sale of his Magenta Colour, and which trade mark is known in the Bazaar as the "Chokra Chokrie Chap" and has been duly registered.—Dated this 25th day of March 1870.

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents for Mr. John Simonin of Paris.

NOTICE to MERCHANTS and COMMANDERS of MERCHANT SHIPS.—BISCUITS of the best description, made at the Government Steam Bakery at Poona, can be obtained from the Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency on application, in writing, at Sixteen Rupees per cwt.

Terms—Cash on presentation of the Bill, and the Biscuit to be received at the Government Bakery in Bombay by the purchaser.

G. S. MIGNON, Captain,

Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 4th April 1870.

GENERAL BUSINESS HOUSE

FOR

LAW AGENCY, SCHEDULE of INSOLVENCY, ARBITRATION, BROKERAGE, CONTRACT, LANDING and CLEARING, COMMISSION,

&c., &c.

FRANCIS AZEVEDO,

No. 1, Bell Lane, Fort.

N.B.—Orders attended to promptly. Sufficient security furnished. Terms exceedingly moderate.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED, for the EASTER HOLIDAYS, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 15th and 16th instant:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES SIMPSON, Acting Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in H. M.'s Dockyard, on THURSDAY, the 7th April 1870, H M's Steamer COROMANDEL, of 1,221 Tons and 250 Horse Power, as she stands on the day of Sale.

Terms of Sale.—The sale of the vessel will not be considered final until the acceptance of the offer is sanctioned by Government, a deposit of 10 per cent is to be immediately paid down at the time of sale, and good security given by the purchasers for the payment of the remainder, which must be paid within eight days after the acceptance of the offer by Government, or the deposit will be forfeited and the vessel resold for the benefit of the State.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. T. CROCKETT, Lieut. late I. N.,

Acting Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 26th March 1870.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act X. of 1866, and of the MAZAGON LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY (Limited).

Upon reading the affidavit of JAMES DICKSON sworn on the 28th day of March 1870 in the above matter, and on hearing Mr. Hurrell on behalf of the Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, I do order that all Creditors of and Claimants against the abovenamed Company do, on or before the 29th day of April next, send in their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts, claims and demands, in writing, to the Liquidators of the said Company, at the registered office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, or in default thereof they will be finally excluded and barred from all further claims against the said Company. And I do further direct that this order be advertised in the "Government Gazette" and Local Newspapers.—Dated this 29th day of March 1870.

L. H. BAYLEY.

MANISTY & HURRELL,

Solicitors to the Liquidators.

COTTON SEED.—The Cotton Commissioner is prepared to SUPPLY the following newly-imported COTTON SEEDS for sowing during the ensuing season:—

Egyptian	at Rs. 10 per cwt.
New Orleans	at Rs. 25 „
Sea Island	at Rs. 25 „
Peruvian	at Rs. 25 „
Bourbon	at Rs. 10 „

The above rates are exclusive of packing and transport charges, when forwarded to the Mofussil.

As a general average, an acre of ground requires from ten to twelve pounds of seed.

It is requested that requisitions may be forwarded with as little delay as possible (addressed to Mr. HARRISON, Senior Cotton Inspector), in order that applicants may be enabled of make their own arrangements for the careful preservation to their Seed until sowing time.

Applications for Hinguughat and Dharwar American Seed should be made at once to enable the Cotton Commissioner to estimate the total quantities of those Seeds which it will be necessary to procure.

G. F. FORBES, Cotton Commissioner.

Town Hall, Bombay, 19th March 1870.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for the PURCHASE of 52 BLACKWOOD TALDOMS, the property of the Cochin Government, and now lying in the Timber Depot at Ponany.

2. Tenders will be received till WEDNESDAY, the 27th April 1870, and will be OPENED on the following day, in the Huzoor Cutcherry at Ernacollum, in the presence of such of the parties interested as may be in attendance.

3. The Tenders should specify in words at length a rate per Candy all round.

4. The Candy is equal in Malabar measurement to one Cubic Kole, a Kole being equal to 28½ English Inches.

5. No allowance will be made for defects.

6. The Tenders to be addressed to the Dewan of Cochin, and to be superscribed "Tender for Blackwood Taldoms."

7. The Government reserves to itself the right of rejecting any or all of the Tenders which may be received without assigning a reason for so doing.

J. S. VERNEDE,

Commercial Agent to the Cochin Government.

Commercial Office, Ernacollum in Cochin, 26th March 1870.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for the PURCHASE of 830 TEAK LOGS, the property of the Cochin Government, and lying in the Timber Depot at Ponany.

2. Tenders will be received till WEDNESDAY, the 27th April 1870, and will be OPENED on the following day, in the Huzoor Cutcherry at Ernacollum, in the presence of such of the parties interested as may be in attendance.

3. The Tenders should specify in words at length a rate for Candy all round.

4. The Candy is equal in Malabar measurement to one Cubic Kole, a Kole being equal to 28½ English Inches.

5. The contents of each log will be determined by its actual dimensions without reference to defects of any description, but a deduction of 15 per cent from the amount sale of the logs will be allowed for defects.

6. The Tenders to be addressed to the Dewan of Cochin, and to be superscribed "Tender for Teak Timber."

7. The Government reserves to itself the right of rejecting any or all of the Tenders which may be received without assigning a reason for so doing.

J. S. VERNEDE,

Commercial Agent to the Cochin Government

Commercial Office, Ernacollum in Cochin, 26th March 1870.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine at his Office, up to 1 P.M. on FRIDAY the 8th instant, for the CONVEYANCE of the INVALIDS of the season from Bombay to England via the Cape of Good Hope or Suez Canal (by steamer), the probable strength of which is noted in the margin.

Bengal, Madras, Bombay—about 158 men, 14 women, and 38 children.

2 The Vessel tendered will require to be docked (if necessary) and to be ready for final Survey on the 18th instant, proceeding the following day. She will be chartered on the new terms of the last Articles of Agreement.

3 Tenders should specify the rates per head in Indian Currency, the ship finding fittings, provisions, and water, a patent European cooking galley as well as an apparatus for making and baking the Bread Rations of the Troops and others embarked.

4 The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department as also the materials for making the fresh Bread Rations.

5 Two-thirds of the Passage Money will be paid in Bombay, and the remaining one-third on the arrival of the Troops in England. The expense attending Stamp Fees to be affixed to charterparties as well as to counterparts (of vessel taken up) to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters tendering.

6 All Tenders must be made in a Form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports, which will furnish further necessary information for parties tendering.

7 The Superintendent of Bombay Marine reserves to himself the right of declining any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 5th April 1870.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

I hereby give NOTICE, that a QUARTERLY MEETING of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be HELD in the Town Hall on MONDAY, the 11th day of April 1870, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely.

1. Reply of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to the Address of the Bench of Justices.

2. Bill No. 1 of 1870.—A Bill to enable Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay to assign part of the Municipal Fund to Educational and other Public Purposes.

3. Bill No. 3 of 1870.—A Bill to secure the payment to Government of certain sums of money by the Corporation of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

4. Petition from certain residents of the western side of Malabar Hill, complaining of the absence of Gas Lamps there and of the bad state of the Road.

F. STANGER LEATHES,

Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 2nd April 1870.

MR. RUSSEL AITKEN will move after the disposal of the above business—

"That the Municipal Commissioner be directed strictly to observe the directions with respect to Contracts exceeding Rs. 10,000 which are laid down by the 32nd Section of the Municipal Act (Act II. of 1865.)"

"That the Municipal Commissioner be directed to notify to the Bench the extension or continuation of any Contract, the extension or continuation of which may involve an expenditure of Rs. 10,000 or upwards."

"That all Contracts or extensions of Contracts shall be notified to the Bench at the next Quarterly Meeting of the Bench, which may take place after the acceptance or continuation of such Contract.

F. STANGER LEATHES,

Acting Clerk of the Peace.

5th April 1870.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

TO

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

AND

THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS.

DEAN LANE—BOMBAY.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1842, and in London and Bordeaux 1815.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars,

REPRESENTATIVES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

WE respectfully solicit a continuance of the support of MESSRS, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the position we occupy on the market we are enabled to offer better value than our competitors in Bombay.

To Merchants and General Dealers our Terms will be found most liberal both with regard to Credit and Discounts.

Detailed particulars will be afforded at our Offices in Dean Lane.

CLARETS.

		Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz.
1—Chateau Latour, or Mouton., Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded		Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
Chateau Rauzan,	Black capsule, „	„ 25 0	„ 14 0
Chateau Leoville,	Blue capsule, „	„ 22 0	„ 12 0
Chateau Palmer,	Blue capsule, „	„ 22 0	„ 12 0
Chateau Larose,	Yellow capsule, „	„ 18 8	„ 10 8
St. Julien,	Green capsule, „	„ 17 0	„ 10 0
Medoc, (Cantenac)	Red capsule „	„ 15 8	„ 9 0
Medoc,	White capsule, „	„ 13 8	...
Sauterne,	Red capsule, „	„ 22 0	„ 12 0

BURGUNDIES—RED OR WHITE.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded		Rs. 32 0	Rs. 17 0
Nuits,	ditto	„ 26 0	...
Macon,	ditto	„ 21 0	...
Chablis,	ditto	„ 22 0	...

DRY CHAMPAGNES.

Magnums, Finest Dry	Labelled	Rs. 74 0	
Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold Foil,	„	„ 36 0	Rs. 19 8
Fine Sparkling, Silver foil	„	„ 32 0	„ 17 8
Good Sparkling, for Ball purposes	do. „	„ 27 0	„ 14 0

GERMAN WINES.

Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	19 0
Sparkling Hock and Muscatel Moselle, Silver foil	„ 32	17 8
Moselle. Still, Braunberger	„ 25	...
Hock, „ Johannisberger	„ 42	17 0
„ „ Marcobrunner	„ 34	...
„ „ Foerster Traminer	„ 34	...
„ „ Rudesheimer	„ 26	14 0
„ „ Hocheimer	„ 23	12 8

SHERRIES.

Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32 0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavoured, soft, pale	„ 28 0
Sherry, Green seal, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry	„ 22 0
do. Blue seal, extra pale, and dry and delicate	„ 22 0
do. Brown seal, very pale, dry and delicate	„ 22 0
do. Yellow seal, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	„ 18 8
do. White seal, an ordinary Dinner Wine	„ 15 0
Marsala, Virgin Pale	„ 15 8
East India Madeira, (one voyage) very choice	„ 33 0

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1.—Old Crusted, choice	Rs. 36 0	
A 1 Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine, full & fruity	„ 30 0	
Black seal, a Dessert Wine—mature	„ 24 8	14 0
Red seal—a good quality Wine	„ 18 0	...

SPIRITS.

Cognac, superior, very Old Pale Black capsule	Rs. 32
Cognac, superior, Old Pale Yellow capsule	„ 28
Cognac, Pale, White capsule	„ 25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	„ 22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	„ 21
Whisky, 1st quality, Irish	„ 23
„ „ Scotch	„ 21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	„ 21

LIQUEURS,

The finest: cheap French or English imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacao, finest; Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
Maraschino di Zara,	„ 40	22 0
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	„ 30	16 0
Orange Bitters (the best)	„ 20	...

We take shipping orders for wines in wood.

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100 in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10) per Butt) to £350, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £35 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS, and other Spirits according to age, at per Gallon.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

JAMES MUIR and SON'S Celebrated EDINBURGH PALE ALE—

Quarts, Rs. 4-12; Pints, Rs. 3-4 per doz.

In casks of 4 and 8 dozen; Cash, from our Godowns only. Apply to our Godown-keeper.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. Frederick Giesler & Co., London:—

Champagne	Quarts, in Cases of	1 doz.	each.
Do.	Pints do.	2	„
Moselle	Quarts do.	1	„

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, I. Cockburn and Campbell's (Edinburgh) well-known WINES—

Sherry, Fine Pale	Rs. 25 per doz.
„ do.	„ 27 „
„ Extra Pale	„ 25 „
Port, Superior	„ 26 „

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Bombay, 26th October, 1869.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

CUNLIFFE DOBSON & Co.'s		
Champagne, Quarts	Rs. 40	per doz.
Do. Pints	„ 20	„
Moselle, Quarts	„ 42	„
Brandy „	„ 30	„
Sherry „	„ 25	„
Claret „	„ 23	„
COYLE & Co.'s		
Pale Dry Amontillado Sherry	„ 27	„
Port Wine of 1840 Vintage	„ 30	„
LARRONDE FRERES'		
St. Julien	„ 12	„
Margaux	„ 17	„
Chateau Leoville	„ 24	„
Old Cognac	„ 20	„
Superior Old Cognac	„ 25	„
DOMINGOS D'ALMEIDA SOARES'		
Port Wine of 1815 Vintage	„ 30	„
Do. 1847 do.	„ 24	„
J. N. RONALDSON & SONS'		
Sherry	„ 18	„

REMINGTON & Co.

TODHEATLEY & Co.

(Late R. Todd & [illegible])

ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, BRISTOL & AMERICAN COMPANY [illegible]

[illegible] are prepared to execute direct orders as usual. Liberal discount for Wholesale Purchasers.

Elphinstone Circle, January, 1870.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON,

SUCCESSORS TO

Messrs. DIXON AND Co.,

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,

SMITHS ENGINEERS,

AND

COMMISSION AGENTS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS,

PUMPS, TANKS,

IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET dull.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,00,000	100	all	10 p.ct.	Agra Bank	100
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,425
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	612½
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	180
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,450
80,000	250	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	332½
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	195
37,096	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	136
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	462½

LAND COMPANIES.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,575
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	1,050
10,800	1,000	650	,,11-14	Do. New	670
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	185
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,055
5,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	285

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237½
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	117
...	[illegible]	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£15	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	700
500	2,500	all	115*	Alliance Spinning	1,660
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
200	1,000	all	30*	Bombay United	680
900	500	all	...	Broach Mills	160
800	5,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1850
750	2,000	all	150p.s	Great Eastern	1,320
500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	740
2,800	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,300
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,350

*Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
150	5,000	2,850	250ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,975
200	2,000	1,100	100do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	550
250	3,300	850	60do.	Alexandra Press Co.	475
	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,150
200	2,000	all	375do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,060
200	500	all	93do.	Do. New	520
500	1,880	all	800do.	Colaba Press Co.	8,000
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,200
150	8,500	all	300*	Fort Press Co.	8,900
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	875
200	5,000	all	246 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,625
1,000	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	740
1,500	1,000	550	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	295
125	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,500
220	2,000	750	200 ps	Victoria Press, Madras	1,125
150	2,000	all	...	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,575

*Per share for the half-year.

CALCUTTA.—1st April, 1870.

The following transactions were reported :—

—In Government Securities—

4 per cents., at Rs. 94-12 to 94-14 or 5-4 to 5-2 discount.

5 per cents of 1856-57, at Rs. 106-14.

4½ per cent of 1856-50, at Rs. 100-12.

5½ per cents., at Rs. 112-10.

—In shares :—

Bank of Bengal shares, several lots at Rs. 1,300.

National Banks at Rs. 133 and 100, two or three days ago, at Rs. 134.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares, a time bargain, at Rs. 280, for delivery in one month.—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—April 6.

Baker, Ensign, 2-1st Royals, on duty, from Poona.

Turner, Colonel, Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, from Meerut.

Baker, Major, Madras Staff Corps, to appear before medical board, from Hoshungabad.

Darling, Major, Royal Artillery, to appear before medical board, from Saugor.

Coles, Lieutenant Colonel, 2-1st the Royal Regiment, on leave, from Jhansie.

Dowker, Lieutenant Colonel, 3rd Cavalry H. C., on sick leave, from Hingolie.

Bagnell, Major, 2-12th Regiment, on leave, from Jubbulpore.

Waghorn, Staff, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Depeartment, on duty, from Madras.

Hunter, Surgeon, Medical, on leave, from Sholapore.

Beville, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, from Nusserabad.

Wilkins, Captain, Ordnance, on Retirement, from ——.

DEPARTURES.—April 6.

Robinson, Captain, Royal Artillery, from leave, to Morar, Gwalior.

Cooper, Major, Staff, to rejoin, to Kurrachee.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(*Gazette of India*, April 2.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. L. P. D Broughton, Barrister-at-Law, and Registrar of the Diocese and Secretary to the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, is appointed to be Administrator General in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, vice Mr. C. S. Hogg, deceased.

Surgeon Major W. Williamson, in temporary civil medical charge of Saugor, in the Central Provinces, is permitted to resign his appointment.

Surgeon Major G. F. Trimnell, 40th Madras Native Infantry, is appointed to the civil medical charge of Saugor, in addition to his other duties, as a temporary arrangement.

Mr. F. G. Millett, of the Civil Service, who returned from furlough on the 31st ultimo, is re-attached to the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William.

Mr. J. S. Campbell, of the Bengal Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab.

Lieutenant M. F. Coussmaker, Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey, Mysore, is promoted from the 3rd to the 2nd grade, with effect from the 26th January 1870.

The Reverend J. Roberts, Assistant Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, on the Bengal Establishment, is permitted to resign the service from the 14th instant.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain Charles Wodehouse, Assistant Commissioner in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is appointed to officiate as 2nd Assistant Resident at Hyderabad, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant G. H. Trevor, or until further orders.

Major C. James, of the Central India Horse, received charge of the office of Political Agent in Western Malwa from Colonel H. D. Daly c.b., on the forenoon of the 5th February last, as a temporary arrangement.

Colonel D. M. Probyn, c.b., v.c., assumed charge of the Western Malwa Agency, and of the Command of the Central India Horse, from Major C. James, on the afternoon of the 11th March 1870.

Mr. H. C Fowler to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts with effect from the 25th January 1870.

Lieutenant F. Currie, Junior Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, but at present officiating as City Magistrate of Lucknow, to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd class in that province, in the room of Mr. J. Dyson, who has been appointed Judge of the Small Cause Court at Lucknow.

Captain N. M. Horsford, officiating Junior Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, is confirmed in that appointment.

Dr. R. Harvey, m.b, in medical charge of the Political Agency of the Eastern States of Rajpootana, is granted privilege leave of absence for 90 days from the 1st May 1870, or subsequent date.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. Randall, officiating Agent Governor General with the King of Oudh, and Superintendent of Political Pensions, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months.

Mr. Louis Schwendler to be an Extra Superintendent of the 2nd grade in the Telegraph Department with effect from the 11th January 1870.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. W. Biss is appointed to officiate as 1st Assistant Accountant General, North-Western Provinces.

Mr. C. R. Kiernander is appointed to officiate as Deputy Accountant General, Central Provinces, and Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Nagpore Circle.

Mr. C. Douglas, Collector of Customs, Raepore, is allowed leave on medical certificate to proceed to Europe for two years.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Captain Francis Edwin Wiggens, of the General List, Infantry, District Superintendent of Police, North-Western Provinces, is allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate) for one year.

2nd class Veterinary Surgeon Mathew Joseph Marshall, of the Veterinary Department, is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate for twenty months.

Lieutenant Charles James Bailey, of the 88th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the [illegible] subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

The following promotions are made subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) William Philip [illegible], Infantry, to be Colonel ; Major Ralph Bristow [illegible], Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel ; Captain M. [illegible] Staff Corps, Cavalry, the late 38th N. I., to be [illegible] and Lieutenant William [illegible], General [illegible] 1870, in [illegible] General List, Infan[illegible] Cap[illegible] of the late [illegible] made subject to Her [illegible] to be Lieutenant-[illegible] Madras Staff Corps [illegible] 1870, in succession to Major [illegible] the Bengal Staff Corps, is [illegible] service, on the pension of a Captain, from this date.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Fullerton, Bengal Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, is promoted to the rank of Colonel (by Brevet) from the 28th March 1870, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.—6th Infantry.—Lieutenant [illegible], of the 45th Foot, a candidate for the Madras Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Subaltern, on probation, during the period Lieutenant [illegible] may officiate as Assistant Commissioner in Hyderabad, or until further orders.

With reference to General Order by the Commander-in-Chief dated 25th March 1870, the undermentioned officer was permited to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate :—Lieutenant J. F. Buller, (since deceased) of the 91st Foot, Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, from the 3rd of April to the 1st of October 1869.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.—1st Punjab Cavalry.—Ensign D. S. Cuninghame, officiating 1st Squadron Subaltern 4th Cavalry, to be 2nd Squadron Subaltern on probation, vice Lieutenant H. De la M. Hervey, appointed 1st Squadron Subaltern, but to continue to officiate as 1st Squadron Subaltern in the 4th Cavalry until further orders.

Lieutenant William Hutt Curzon Wyllie, of the 106th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern 2nd Goorkha (the Sirmoor Rifle) Regiment, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the 10th Feb 1869, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Jackson, Infantry, 2nd class Assistant Stud Department, and Veterinary Surgeon E. J. Batt, of the Stud Department, are allowed leave of absence for one month, with effect from the date on which they may avail themselves of it, to visit Bombay preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

The services of Cornet J. L. A. Mackay, of the 19th Hussars, officiating 1st Squadron Subaltern 3rd Punjab Cavalry, are at his own request replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.—2nd Cavalry.—Lieutenant N Powlett, officiating Subaltern No 4, Horse Light Field Battery, to be Squadron Subaltern, vice Captain G. B. Farrington, appointed 2nd in Command of the 1st Cavalry. 3rd Cavalry.—Captain H. Watson, Brigade Major, Hyderabad Contingent, to officiate as Commandant during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Dowker, or until further orders.

Surgeon Major J. P. Brougham, m.d., of the Medical Department, Surgeon General Hospital and Presidency Surgeon, is permitted to proceed to Darjeeling or the hills north of Deyrah, on private affairs, for a period of six months.

Captain O. R. Newmarch, Bengal Staff Corps, officiating 3rd Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, is allowed leave of absence for thirty days from the 1st April 1870, to visit Bombay, preparatory to his proceeding thence to Europe on the furlough on private affairs granted him by G. G. O. of the 18th February.

Surgeon Major J. T. C. Ross, Officiating Secretary to the Inspector General of Hospitals Indian Medical Department, to be Secretary, with effect from the 16th March, vice Surgeon Major C. R. Francis, m.b., appointed Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.—No. 3 Horse Light Field Battery.—Lieutenant J. G. Pollock, Subaltern, to officiate as Commandant, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Major H. Biden, or until further orders. Lieutenant E. F. Cambier will revert to his permanent appointment of Subaltern, No. 4 Horse Light Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent. The above arrangements will have effect from the 15th March 1870.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Mein Wilson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Colonel (by Brevet) from the 14th March 1870, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Major Brooking Soady, of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel from the 1st April 1870, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Captain Henry Fowler Newmarch, of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twenty years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major from the 25th April 1870, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Lieutenant William Reeves Bunbury, of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twelve years' service, is promoted to the rank of Captain from the 31st March 1870, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Captain J. G. Reddie has been permitted by the Secretary of State to resign his appointment as Master Attendant at Calcutta from the 5th December 1869 and has been granted a pension of £300 a year, commencing from that date.

Captain T. M. Philbrick, 1st Assistant and officiating Deputy Master Attendant, is appointed to officiate as Master Attendant of Calcutta, from the date of departure on furlough on medical certificate of Captain H. Howe, officiating Master Attendant, and until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Major J. Bonus, r.e., Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways in Sindh, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Consulting Engineer and Assistant Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces in the Public Works Department, Railway Branch, during the absence of Captain Stanton, r.e., or until further orders.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions, with effect from 1st March 1870 :—

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Cadell r.e., Superintending Engineer, 1st class 2nd grade, to be Superintending Engineer, 1st class, 1st grade.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. Oliphant, r.e., Superintending Engineer, 2nd class 1st grade, to be Superintending Engineer, 1st class 2nd grade.

Colonel R. Strachey, c.s.i., r.e., officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Colonel W. A. Crommelin, c.b., r.e., Inspector General of Military Works and Deputy Secretary in the Public Works Department, will officiate as Secretary during the absence of Colonel Strachey.

Mr. T. Kyle, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, Bengal, is discharged from the service of Government.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 23rd March 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment :—

3rd Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant G. T. Morris, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as Adjutant, during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant Willock. Dated 17th March 1870.

The undermentioned officers are reported, by the Board of Examiners at Fort William, to have passed, on the 7th instant, the tests specified, agreeably to G. G. O. No. 734 of 1864 :—

High Proficiency in Oordoo.

Lieutenant M. H. Court, Civil employ, Rajpootana, General List, Cavalry.

Higher Standard in Hindoostanee.

Lieutenant A. C. G. Lydiard, 2nd Wing Subaltern 31st Native Infanty, 38th Foot.

Lieutenant J. H. Bourne, 77th Foot.

Lieutenant H. D. Hutchinson, 2nd Wing Subaltern 40th Native Infantry, 77th Foot.

Lieutenant H. M. Rose, 2nd Wing Subaltern 41st Native Infantry, 107th Foot.

Intimation having been received from Horse Guards that the following exchange has been sanctioned, the officers concerned are directed to join their respective regiments forthwith at their own expense :—

Ensign A. S. W. Connor, from Ceylon Rifle Regiment to 1st Battalion 7th Foot ; and Ensign H. G. W. Ford, from 1st Battalion 7th Foot to Ceylon Rifle Regiment.

The appointment of Captain W. L. P. Drummond, officiating 2nd in Command 12th Bengal Cavalry, to officiate as Commandant, notified in G. O. C. C. of the 17th September 1869, page 423, was in addition to his other duties.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee, on the 7th instant :—

1st Class Apoth. D. Cunningham, 21st Hussars.
Lieutenant A. O. Green, Royal Engineers.
2nd Captain W. Gilmour, Royal Artillery.
Sergeant W. Chambers, No. 1 By. 24th Bde. R. A.
Gunner C. Cunningham, E. Baty. 19th Bde. R. A.
Captain J. FitzGerald, 1st Bn. 6th Foot.
Lieutenant H. C. M. Turnbull, 1st Bn. 6th Foot.
Quartermaster G. Beedle, 1st Bn. 6th Foot.
Private W. Bennett, 1st Bn. 6th Foot.
Lieutenant R. S. I.-O'Brien, 1st Bn. 11th Foot.
Ensign J. F. R. Carnac, 2nd Bn. 12th Foot.
Drummer C. Butler, 1st Bn. 14th Foot.
Lance Corpl. John Robinson, 2nd Bn. 25th Foot.
Schoolmaster A. J. Baillie, 38th Foot.
Lieutenant J. Bennett, 62nd Foot.
Lance Corporal G. B. Clifford, 62nd Foot.
Drummer J. Desmond, 62nd Foot.
Ensign A. T. Banon, 104th Foot.
Ensign H. C. Halkett, 104th Foot.
Lieutenant W. H. Webb, 109th Foot.
Lieutenant A. Balderston, 109th Foot.
Ensign L. M. Boileau, 109th Foot.
Conductor J. Neal, Ordnance Department.
Sergeant W. Green, Barrack Department.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Horse Artillery.—2nd Captain W. G. Martin, (E Battery A Brigade,) to England, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery.—Captain Hubert LeCocq, (F Battery 18th Brigade,) to England, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

[This cancels the leave on private affairs granted by G.O.C-C. of the 4th ultimo, p. 46.]

Lieutenant C. H. Hamilton, (D Battery 20th Brigade,) to England, for fifteen months, from date of departure, on private affairs, doing duty with troops if required.

Veterinary Surgeon J. B. Hall, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

1st Foot (1st Battalion)—Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) T. A. Mills, to England, via the Cape, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Ensign A. W. Sheringham, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

85th Foot.—Major G. Thomson, to Mussoorie and hills north of Deyrah, from the 15th April to the 15th August, on private affairs.

96th Foot.—Brevet Colonel W. A. M. Barnard, to Bombay, for one month, from the 26th February, preparatory to embarkation for England, on private affairs.

[This cancels the leave granted to this officer by G. O. C. C. of the 2nd instant, p. 84.]

Captain A. G. H. Church, to Nynee Tal and North Western Provinces, from the 15th April to the 14th October, on private affairs.

Captain C. E. Wright, to Nynee Tal, from the 15th April to the 14th October, on private affairs.

107th Foot.—Captain F. L. Goad, to Mussoorie, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Lieutenant Sir C. H. Leslie, Bart, to Calcutta, from the 15th April to the 15th October, to study the native languages.

Staff Corps.—Lieutenant C. D. Randall, since deceased, (Quartermaster 19th Native Infantry,) to Delhi and Calcutta, from the 21st to the 24th January, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868.

[This cancels the leave granted to this officer by G. O. C. C. of the 2nd ultimo, p. 42.]

General List, Cavalry.—Captain R. M. Jennings, (3rd Squadron Officer and officiating 2nd Squadron Officer 6th Bengal Cavalry,) to the hills north of Dalhousie, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

Lieutenant H. A. Fletcher, (attached to 6th Bengal Cavalry,) to the hills north of Deyrah, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs, under the furlough rules of 1868.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—6th April.

London...	Cotton	£1 5s. 0d. Nom.n.ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 0s. 0d. to £1 5s. 0d. "
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£0 17s. 6d. to £1 0s. 0d.
	Seeds	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 12s. 6d.
Havre......	Cotton	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 10s. 0d.
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland...	Steamers	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 7s. 6d. to £2 15s. 0d.
China ..	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 9 to 10 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta ...	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton*
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Golden Eagle	Muir	Liverpool, Nov. 23.
	Earl Russell	Fox	London, Nov. 15.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Goa, April 4.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Teviotdale	Nicol	Liverpool.
	H. M. S. Earl Canning	Tolputt	Kurrachee.
	Viscount Canning(s)	Dougdale	Singapore and Hongkong.
	General Havelock (s)	Drewitz	Malabar Coast.
	Breadalbane (s)	Maxwell	Liverpool (via the Suez Canal.)

The following vessels began to load yesterday—
Steamer Phlox, to Coast and Goa.
Steamer Krishna, to Verawul.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVAL.

Mar. 31 Rod Jacket .... Young .... Bombay, Feb 26

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 31 City of Edinburgh. — — —
Rozelle — — —
Rapid — — —

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR APRIL.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, the time tables of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions ; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers. Memo. Heads, &c., &c.; Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and t moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the Bombay Gazette" Press.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD of EDUCATION.—The FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING of the BOARD will be HELD in the bungalow occupied by the Diocesan School, Byculla (close to the Railway Station), on THURSDAY, 7th April 1870, at 5-30 P.M.

The LORD BISHOP OF BOMBAY will preside.

The favour of the attendance of Ladies and Gentlemen interested in the cause of Education is particularly requested.

G. C. REYNELL,
Honorary Secretary.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the FRIENDS of the FREE CHURCH MISSION, Bombay, will be HELD in the Free Church, Esplanade, TO-DAY (THURSDAY), at half past five.

All interested in Missions are particularly invited to attend.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

DAVIES—March 22nd, at Mozuffurpore, Tirhoot, the wife of Henry Davies, Esq., of a daughter.

JELLINGHAUS—March 23rd, at Chaybassa, Chota Nagpore, the wife of Revd. T. Jellinghaus, Patrasbury G. L. Mission, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

DESYLLA—March 31st, at No. 28, Theatre Road, Calcutta, John George Desylla, Esq., aged 36 years.

JELLINGHAUS—March 23rd, at Chaybassa, Emil, son of Revd. T. Jellinghaus, Patrasbury, G. L. Mission.

JELLINGHAUS—March 27th, Mary Prochnow, wife of Revd. T. Jellinghaus, aged 28 years, 5 months, and 23 days.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

O'SULLIVAN—April 1st, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr. T. W. O'Sullivan, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CHAFFEY—BEADLE—March 31st, at Christ's Church, Lucknow, Major John Chaffey, 5th Royal (Irish) Lancers, to Virginia de l'Etang, eldest daughter of Major-General Beadle, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers.

DEATHS.

CUMBERLEGE—March 21st, at Bijnour, of Abscess in the Liver, Lieutenant A. F. Cumberlege, b.s.c., Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey, aged 27 years.

BLAIR—March 29th, at Keraoli, of Pneumonia, James Jenkins Blair, Captain Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Political Agent, Eastern States of Rajpootana Political Agency, aged 29.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1870.

THAT Governments are put to strange shifts in the pursuit of revenue we have just had striking proof in Sir Richard Temple's raid upon our incomes. A return of the Customs duty on exports and imports, for the year ending March 31, 1869, only just published, shows that the Supreme Government, like the educated elephant, does not disdain to pick up trifles as well as lift logs. The total revenue in 1868 9 from exports and imports was Rs. 2,49,74,516 ; whereof Rs. 1,89,66,545 were levied upon imports, and Rs. 60,07,971 on exports. Every presidency or province, in that financial year, raised more money from imports than in the preceding year ; while every presidency or province, save Bengal, also raised more from exports. The grand total movement of dutiable articles in Bengal, however, rose to a total of Rs. 1,11,04,415 ; while our port, whence the export of dutiable articles is small, only produced an aggregate of Rs. 79,40,810. Of course, these figures do not disclose our total trade any more than they do the trade of Bengal. They simply show the movement of dutiable articles. So far as exports are concerned, since our staple does not pay duty, we are the lowest on the list except Sind, and the Sind exports are half as much as ours. In future years our imports must approximate very closely to those of Bengal, even if they do not exceed the total of that presidency.

Looking into the returns we find that the mainstays of the revenue from imports are cotton in variously manufactured forms, yielding nearly ninety lakhs; liquors supplying upwards of twenty eight lakhs, whereof spirits furnish no less than twenty, sparkling wines more than seven ; metals of all kinds—a prolific variety—twenty-two. Next to these come apparel, including haberdashery, millinery, &c., more than three and three-quarters ; fruits and vegetables, upwards of two ; railway materials, nearly three ; provisions and oilman's stores, not quite two and a half ; silk, nearly eight ; woollen goods, three and a half ; sugar, nearly five ; and spices, upwards of two lakhs. In a lower class come Naval stores, above a lakh ; paints and painters' materials above a lakh ; glass, nearly two lakhs ; leather, jewelery, tobacco and umbrellas, varying from Rs. 60,000 to Rs. 96,000 ; and below these an immense number of categories yielding very much smaller sums—lac for instance going down to Rs. 1,486—one sum of two rupees being received for imported shell lac. In all there are sixty-five categories ; while nearly half a lakh is obtained from "unmanifested" imports. The number of small sums levied is considerable. For blacking in tins the Sirkar received Rs. 490 ; for carpets and carpeting, Rs. 1,097 ; for gamboge wood, Rs. 371 ; for prunes from Europe, Rs. 75 ; for cider, Rs. 200 ; for otto of sorts, Rs. 12 ; for salted tongues, Rs. 5 ; for cowdas shells, Rs. 14 ; and so on. Fireworks contributed Rs. 19,000, and the nursery paid for toys, Rs. 30,048. There is a little item of Rs. 1,125 for telegraph stores ; and one of Rs. 9,064—quite a respectable sum—for canes and rattans. These are the curiosities of the import tables.

The export list is much more brief. There are only nine classes ; and the principal contributor is "grain of all sorts," which pays Rs. 43,23,827, out of a total of Rs. 60,07,971. Next to grain come seeds, then indigo, cotton goods, and oils. The remainder—lac, spices, hides and shawls—yield each less than a lakh of rupees. The curiosities in this part of the return are fewer—being confined to thirteen rupees for linseed oil and two rupees for seed lac. But they show the readiness of the Sirkar to look after the pie of revenue, however jauntily it may fling about the rupee of expenditure.

THE amended Bill to enable the Bench of Justices to encroach on the Municipal Fund is a great improvement on the original draft. The vague and dangerous phrase, "other public purposes," has been retained, but the validity of our objections to it has been admitted by the Select Committee, and they have appended to the enacting clause a definition of the other public purposes. The money to be diverted from the fund is to be applied solely to hospitals, dispensaries and schools. The Municipal Commissioner, with the sanction of Government and of the Justices, in Special General Meeting assembled, may now appropriate to defined purposes, not contemplated when the Municipality was formed, such moneys as he can obtain from a Fund, hitherto, at least, insufficient for the ordinary work of administration. It is not long since the house-tax was reduced and Octroi imposed to fill up the gap ; nor is it long since a loan was made to defray the liabilities of current expenditure. At this very moment we have a report on the Water Supply and Drainage, which affords evidence of the straitened condition of the Municipality. Mr. Scoble's bill should be read in connexion with the Report he signed as one of the Commissioners. Despite our want of drainage and water, we have, it seems, reached an era in which we can begin to build and endow, or at least subsidize, Schools, Hospitals, and dispensaries out of our closely-balanced fund. Rather an extensive field of work, and one which, if diligently cultivated, as no doubt it will be in an age of sentimentalism, will entail the necessity of Government sanctioning a new loan to fill up a deficit in current expenditure. But the Supreme Government has reminded us that we were born to be taxed ; and, we suppose, so well is the European community tamed, Bombay will submit to the ever-increasing local burdens, as it does to the ever increasing imperial burdens—submit and grumble ; taking care that all the grumbling—deep, but not loud—is "strictly private and confidential." Which is the goddess that Sir Richard Temple worships—is it Popularity or Notoriety ? At present he has not succeeded in securing the smiles of the first, but he is assuredly the favoured devotee of the second.

YESTERDAY we printed a letter from "An Englishman" which certainly smacks of the bracing breezes of our northern home, and has little that is Indian about it. We are, however, quite ready to admit that we did an injustice to Lord Mayo in implying that he was responsible for the expenditure of 1868-69 ; but we cannot admit that the head of Her Majesty's Government in this part of the British empire was not and is not responsible for the expenditure of 1869-70, was not and is not responsible for the Income-tax of 1869-70 and the Income-tax of 1870-71. A Viceroy takes the office with its liabilities ; not the least being the responsibility for the finances. We are ready to admit, as we have often admitted, that Lord Mayo has taken steps to improve the condition of the finances, but we are not ready to admit that rawness and ignorance are good grounds for exempting a Viceroy from responsibility. "An Englishman" says that to the Viceroy we must give "the credit of transmuting a deficit of nearly three millions into a surplus of £163,000." But apart from the fact that we have not yet got the said surplus, we must ask whether our correspondent's unqualified disapproval of the means whereby the transmutation is to be effected does not detract from the value of the praise he accords to the Viceroy ? It is all very well to throw all the blame on Sir Richard Temple, but we feel sure that Lord Mayo would not adopt such a defence.

As to the talk about representative Government for India, and the comparison drawn between this country and our colonies, we hold both to be altogether out of place in this discussion. There is no doubt whatever that "we Englishmen who have come out to India, *have*, for the time being, sacrificed our right to self-government." The political views of "An Englishman" are totally inapplicable to the conditions of British rule in India ; and we would rather pay double the nefarious income-tax than see them adopted, because, if they were practicable, they would end in our speedy expulsion. It is not by petitions of right, or demands for self-government, that the Europeans in India should strive to rectify a gross injustice ; but by a courageous exposition of their opinions, so that their countrymen, whom accident has placed in authority, may know distinctly what judgment has been passed on their measures. We repeat, that but one opinion upon the Income-tax has reached our ears, and we must confess our astonishment that the services, civil and military, covenanted and uncovenanted, as well as the merchants, engineers and other persons have not hit upon some means of telling the Viceroy and his counsellors what their countrymen think and feel in regard to this extraordinary and unjust tax which the Government are about to extort from Europeans resident in India.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR WILLIAM MANSFIELD has arrived in Bombay. He is expected to leave for England by the mail steamer of Sunday next. His successor, Lord Napier of Magdala, is likely to arrive on Saturday.

WE regret to announce the death at Jullundur, on the 1st instant, of Captain Scott, of the Connaught Rangers.

THE REV. W. MAULE, chaplain of Colaba, has been allowed furlough to Europe for fifteen months, on medical certificate.

AT a meeting of the directors of the Bank of Madras, held last Thursday, the rates of interest and discount were raised one per cent. all round.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NAWAB SAHIB OF JUNAGADH leaves this for his own country to-day at 3 P.M., by the s. s. Krishna, specially engaged for His Highness.

MAJOR R. B. HILL, 1st Bengal Cavalry, has been granted furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

LIEUT.-COL. C. W. COX, Madras Staff Corps, has obtained furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

LIEUTENANT G. H. TREVOR, Madras Staff Corps, has been allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

CAPTAIN J. MILLER, Bengal Staff Corps, has been granted furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

MAJOR R. J. BARKER, Madras Staff Corps, has been allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL DOWKER, Madras Staff Corps, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

COLONEL SIR SEYMOUR BLANE, Bart., was to have left Ceylon for Calcutta on the 6th. Journeying by land to Bombay he would sail for England by the steamer of the 23rd of the present month.

CAPTAIN G. F. HENRY, Superintendent P. and O. Company, has been re-appointed a member of the Bombay Harbour and Pilotage Board, which office he had resigned in May last on proceeding to England.

DEPUTY COMMISSARY AND HONORARY CAPTAIN C. D. MACGRATH, Madras Commissariat Department, has obtained furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

CAPTAIN A. J. VIBART, Bombay Staff Corps, staff officer, Sholapore, has been permitted to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board in England, under the furlough regulations of 1854.

MAJOR W. A. ROSS, Royal Artillery, has been granted three months' special leave, for the purpose of proceeding to Calcutta and the Sandheads, to test the virtues of his new composition in resisting the oxidization of iron under the action of salt-water.

WE regret to have to announce the death at Keraoli, from pneumonia, on the 29th ultimo, of Captain Blair, the Officiating Agent of the Eastern Rajpootana States. "Captain Blair," remarks the "Pioneer," "was an excellent Political Officer, and his death is deservedly regretted by all who possessed his friendship or acquaintance."

LIEUTENANT A. SCOTT, of the Punjab Frontier Force, and Lieutenant FitzGeorge, of the Rifle Brigade, have, according to the "Pioneer," been appointed to the personal staff of Lord Napier of Magdala as aides-de-camp, in addition to Captain Napier, previously nominated. The last-named officer will probably not join the staff for some months.

ACCORDING to a Madras paper, Mr. Curran, of the Irish Bar, will succeed Sir Adam Bittleston on the Bench of the High Court there. Mr. Ritchie, of Madras, who is at present at home, was one of the unsuccessful candidates for the post, but it is now said that he will be content if he is made Advocate General of Madras—*when* Mr. Norton retires.

THE following officers came on the establishment of paid aides-de-camp to Her Majesty from the dates specified :—Colonel T. F. Wilson, c.b., Bengal Staff Corps, from the 5th September 1869, vice Colonel Tapp, c.b., promoted to Major-General ; Colonel J. Field, c.b., Bombay Infantry, from the 12th September 1869, vice Colonel Orr, c.b., deceased.

WITH reference to G. G. O. No 1,056 of the 16th October 1869, the Government of India has notified that those officers of the General Lists of the Cavalry and Infantry who were on leave in Europe at the date of issue of that order, will be allowed an extension of six months, or until the 1st November 1871, to enable them to pass the examination in the native languages by the higher standard.

"THE Presidency Division," says the "Madras Athenæum" of the 1st inst., "has been reduced to a Brigade ! Major-General Sir Rowland Smyth, K.C.B., has been posted to the Mysore Division, 'on public grounds,' and promptly left Madras yesterday evening, under a salute of eleven guns, to take up his new command. Brigadier-General G. B. Shakespear has succeeded Sir Rowland Smyth, and, pending his arrival at the presidency, the command of the troops in garrison has devolved on Colonel J. Kitson, the commandant of the 3rd Light Infantry."

THE Lucknow paper of the 2nd instant records the sudden death of Mr. D. Anthony, Deputy Collector of Mirzapore. "He died of apoplexy. He was quite well the day before his death. On his return from church, he found a letter transferring him from Mirzapore. The thought of this transference seems to have upset his mind, and combined with some exposure to the heat of the city, where he went the following day to make arrangements for his approaching departure, brought on a fit of apoplexy, in which he lingered for fifteen hours in a state of perfect unconsciousness."

FOUR BILLS were passed at the meeting of the Governor-General's Council on Friday last, viz., Mr. Strachey's Bill to amend the law for the acquisition of land ; Colonel Strachey's Bill on weights and measures ; Mr. Chapman's Native Passenger Ships Bill ; and a Bill introduced by Colonel Strachey to apply the provisions of Act XVIII of 1854 to all railways belonging to or worked by Government. These measures have since received the assent of the Viceroy. Sir Richard Temple's Bill to amend the Government Paper Currency Act was introduced at the same meeting of Council and referred to a select committee with instructions to report within a week.

OUR Allahabad contemporary notes the following changes in military appointments :—Brigadier-General Buchanan, R.A., Commanding at Fort William, goes home almost immediately, we believe, having been promoted to the rank of Major-General. Brigadier General Milne also goes home on promotion, instead of to Agra, as was expected. Brigadier Ingall, c.b., is to have the command of the Presidency Brigade. Major Eteson will, as we announced some time since, be transferred to the Presidency as Brigade-Major, Captain Graham Birch going to Lucknow in the same capacity. Captain Heath from Delhi succeeds Captain Waring at Agra as Brigade-Major, Lieutenant-Colonel Cape, v.c., succeeds Colonel Holmes at Army Head Quarters as 1st Assistant-Adjutant General.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Via Red Sea.

DISTURBANCES IN SPAIN.

PARIS, 6th April.

Resistance has been made to the conscription in Barcelona. Barricades were erected, and many persons have been killed and wounded on both sides. The province has been declared in a state of seige.

The Corps Legislatif has adopted the order of the day by 227 votes against 43, expressing confidence in the devotion of the Ministry to the Imperial Parliamentary Government.

The Messageries steamer Imperatrice has been disabled in passing the Suez Canal.

LONDON, 5th April, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day was active and prices were advancing.

Fair Dhollera 9½d.

The Manchester market is very firm.

7 lbs. Shirtings 9s. 4½d,

8¼ lbs. Shirtings 11s. 1½d.

The Sumatra with the outward Indian mails left Suez for Bombay on the 3rd inst. at 5 P.M. (one hour before contract time).

The ship Sterling has arrived from Bombay.

THE CHINA MAIL.

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

GALLE, 5th April, 1-30 P.M.

THE steamer Salsette has arrived. She left Hongkong on the 22nd, Singapore on the 29th, and Penang on the 31st March.

It is reported that three Corean mandarins have been beheaded for plundering barque Star of the East wrecked in September last.

The French Acting Consul at Hankow has been received at Hankow with official etiquette refused to the English and United Service Consuls.

The wreck of the British barque Reunion on the Island of Angour is reported.

An extensive fire occurred at Canton on the night of the 11th. Some 300 or 400 native houses were destroyed.

SIR W. MANSFIELD'S SPEECH ON THE BUDGET.

SIR W. MANSFIELD, according to a telegram in a mofussil contemporary, deprecated any further reductions of British troops, or of the Bengal or Bombay Army, but said the Government would continue to urge the reduction of the Madras Army on the Secretary of State. He declared the time had come for abolishing the separate Bombay and Madras Military Departments, and for consolidating the administration of the army under the Supreme Government. A scheme of retirement was, he thought, still necessary for relieving the enormous charges for the non-effective list. Sir William Mansfield concluded his speech by eulogising the efficiency of the army.

The Viceroy made a lucid and elaborate statement regarding Public Works expenditure, including that by the Railway Companies, which was now going on at the rate of fourteen millions a year, or more than it had ever been before.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

W learn by wire (says the "Madras Mail" of the 1st instant) that H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh found waiting his arrival at Colombo, a telegram ordering him to go to Australia, instead of to England, and intimating that the cruise of the Galatea may probably be extended yet two years longer. This modification of the Duke's programme cannot but take every one by surprise, for it is in Australasia only where he has unfortunately failed to retain the good opinion of the general public, and to send him down south after the ungracious reception that he there met with in 1868-69, is only to risk the obliteration of the loyal sentiment among our colonial brethren. After a few years have passed, the colonials might be disposed to treat an English prince with becoming respect, but it strikes us as an impolitic proceeding to test their temper while the old wound is yet raw. The Duke, whatever the merits of the case, undoubtedly left the south after effacing all the good impressions that he made on his former visit, and simply as a matter of personal feeling, we should be inclined to think that he himself has no desire to see Australia again. The change in the route of the Galatea, assuming that the Colombo people have ascertained the true contents of the telegram referred to, may be connected with private matters of which the general public know nothing.

IRISH LAND LEGISLATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The *Pall Mall Budget* of the 25th February last, in an article headed "Dangerous points in the Irish Land Bill," sets forth the probability that under the provisions of Mr. Gladstone's Act now passing, or possibly already passed, through Parliament, which offers loans of public money to occupiers to purchase their landlords' rights and become owners themselves, an enormously large area of land will pass into the hands of the present tenants and farmers. In the present state of Ireland, when hardly any landlord's position can be said to be a safe and comfortable one, there can be little doubt that many will be as anxious to sell as their tenants to buy ; and it is more than probable Ireland will become covered with a multitude of poor and bad landlords, living from hand to mouth, and certainly not fitted either by the possession of agricultural capital or their habits to hold the responsible position of proprietors. The ultimate result will certainly be, as pointed out in the article quoted, that in the course of a few years subdivision of these small holdings will have taken place to such an extent that fresh legislation will be necessary to relieve the country from the disastrous effects of that now undertaken, with the best motives, but certain to fail for want of a little foresight. A short time ago, when on leave at home, I wrote an article on the subject of the Irish land question and sent it for publication to the Editor of *Fraser's Magazine*, and received a polite reply from him, saying it could not be admitted because the ideas in it were too revolutionary. Now, as it happens, many of those ideas were precisely the same as those embodied in Mr. Gladstone's bill, but I wish particularly to point out how they differed on the important subject of subdivision. My object was to preserve the existing estates in the hands of the present or equally rich large proprietors, but so to balance the conflicting interests of them and of their tenants as to leave the proprietary rights of the landlords intact, and yet to give the tenant perfect security of tenure. This was to be accomplished by giving the tenant—(not every squatter, but only such as might on enquiry by a Court of Arbitration be found to occupy the equitable position of what are called "customary" tenants in Goozerat)—a heritable and transferable right in his farm, saving the landlord's right to rent I would have given the tenant the first right to make all small improvements not affecting the permanent letting value of his farm, and have freed him from all liability to increase of rent on their account, but if he did not keep up the condition of his holding, the landlord would have had the secondary right to make such necessary improvements and charge as rent a fair percentage on the capital expended. To prevent the landlord's position degenerating into that of a mere rent-charger, I would have given him the first right to make all reasonable large improvements, such as drainage on an extensive scale and the erection of suitable farm buildings, calculated to increase permanently the letting value of his property, and to charge the tenant a fair percentage increase in his rent, but if the landlord could not carry out such improvements, and the tenant were able and willing to do so, I would have given him the secondary right to make them, and protected him against increase of rent on their account. Apart from all this, the landlord would have had a right to a periodical increase of rent similar to that of the Government of this Presidency under Bombay Act I. of 1865 at stated periods, such increase to be dependent on general considerations only, such as a rise in the value of agricultural produce and the improvement of markets and means of communication. In this manner not only the private interests of the landlord and the tenant would have been served, but those of the public, in the inducements that would have been held out for the expenditure of capital in the improvement of the soil. Subdivision could have been prevented by the simple provision that the heritable and transferable right proposed to be given to the tenant should be to his farm as a whole, and his hoardings would have been more profitably employed than in the purchase of the fee simple of his land, in improving it for the benefit of his family generally, or in setting up some of his children in other branches of life.

I leave you to judge whether my ideas were so revolutionary as to warrant the editor of *Fraser* in refusing them publication.—I am, &c.

A. ROGER, Bombay C. S.

2nd April, 1870.

THE CASH BALANCES.

APPENDED is a statement of cash balances in the Government Treasuries in India, at the close of the month of February last, contrasted with that of the previous years.

	Feb. 1868.	Feb. 1869.	Feb. 1870.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government of India	79,02,402	35,88,100	1,58,42,989
Bengal	1,60,13,375	1,41,79,543	1,34,22,941
British Burmah	18,43,263	19,92,453	27,60,781
North-Western Provinces	1,97,87,617	1,25,45,642	1,99,27,391
Oudh	42,60,911	33,53,037	39,38,141
Punjab	1,00,85,838	91,20,528	1,18,04,491
Bombay	2,38,87,068	1,78,66,429	2,98,13,815
Central Provinces	41,49,810	43,04,226	56,33,388
Madras	2,17,30,512	2,00,15,754	2,37,79,348
Total...	10,96,60,796	8,69,65,712	12,69,21,285

SIR ADAM BITTLESTON.

THE steamer which leaves this to-morrow (April 2nd) will convey away from Madras this worthy Judge. We have been looking forward to see some demonstration on the part of the legal profession expressive of their regret at his departure—indeed we were led from one of our contemporaries to believe that there was an address being got up by the native vakeels of the Court, and we had hoped that the European branches of the profession would have paid some sign of respect to the departing Judge. But we learn with great regret that nothing of the kind is in the contemplation on the part of the learned gentlemen of the Bar, or of the other members of the legal profession. The departing Judge, although he has the reputation of being a good lawyer and a most patient and painstaking Judge, has shown so little *professional* etiquette or sympathy and feeling for his own cloth, that he has for a long time past forfeited their good opinion in these respects. Both he and our present Chief Justice we hear, have done more to lower the profession than any other two Judges could possibly have done during their reign in Madras. This is not as it should have been, and we can only deeply lament the circumstances that have given rise to so unpleasant a farewell between the Bench and the Bar of our High Court. —*Madras Athenæum.*

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

India Office, London, the 24th February 1870.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD,—I have received and considered in Council your military letter No. 347, dated 4th October 1869, on the question as to the amount of Colonel's allowances which should be passed to regimental Colonels residing in India but only drawing English pay.

In reply I have to inform you that I approve of your recommendation that the rate of Colonel's allowance fixed as the accompaniment of English pay should be drawn at the rate of 2s. 0½d. per rupee, thus placing all Colonels on leave in England or in India on exactly the same footing.—I have, &c., ARGYLL.

India Office, London, the 24th February 1870.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

My Lord,—I have considered in Council your letter No. 419 of 21st December last, submitting correspondence regarding the claim of an officer of the Indian Service, when Commander-in-Chief of any Presidency, to the Colonel's allowance, in addition to his emoluments as Commander-in-Chief.

In reply I have to state that, with respect to the appointment of Commander-in-Chief in India, in the event of its being filled by an officer of that Service, I am of opinion that such officer is clearly precluded by Act of Parliament from receiving any allowance during his tenure beyond the salary of the appointment, unless some special provision be otherwise made by Parliament.

With respect to the chief command at Madras or Bombay, I authorize the issue to an Indian officer, when holding such command, of the amount of his Colonel's allowance, in addition to the salary of the appointment.

This is in accordance with the decision of the Secretary of State for War in the case of an officer of Her Majesty's British Service, when holding such command.—I have, &c., ARGYLL.

SCIENCE AND ART.—A striking instance of the immense value a small piece of steel may acquire by the great power of skilled mechanical labour is the balance-spring of a watch. From its extreme fineness and delicacy 4,000 weigh not more than one ounce, and exceed in value £1,000. A most interesting little work, describing the rise and progress of watchmaking, has been published by J. W. Benson, 25, Old Bond Street, and the City Steam Factory, 58 and 60, Ludgate Hill. The book, which is profusely illustrated, gives a full description of the various kinds of watches and clocks, with their prices. Mr. Benson (who holds the appointment to the Prince of Wales) has also published a pamphlet on Artistic Gold Jewellery, illustrated with the most beautiful designs of Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Lockets, &c., &c., suitable for Wedding, Birthday, and other presents. These pamphlets are sent post free for two stamps each, and they cannot be too strongly recommended to those contemplating a purchase, especially to residents in the country or abroad, who are thus enabled to select any article they may require, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

THE PAPER CURRENCY BILL.

FOR the purpose of further amending Act No. XIX of 1861 (to provide for a Government Paper Currency) ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. In section four of the said Act, the words ' who may be the Master of the Mint at Calcutta' and the words ' who may be the Master of the Mint at Madras and the Master of the Mint at Bombay' shall be repealed.

2. Section ten of the said Act shall be read as if, for the words ' four crores,' the words ' six crores were substituted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

This Bill has two objects : first, to remove all doubt as to the power of the Government to appoint persons, other than Mint Masters, to the offices of Head Commissioner and Commissioner of the Department of Issue ; and, secondly, to increase, from four to six crores, the amount to be fixed, under the Paper Currency Act, as the minimum limit of circulation.

R. TEMPLE.

The 20th March 1870.

BOMBAY.

A SALUTE of nine guns was fired from the Saluting Battery yesterday on the departure of the Raja of Soanth from Bombay.

FREE CHURCH MISSION.—It will be seen from an advertisement that there is to be a public meeting of the friends of the Free Church Mission this evening.

THE annual meeting of the Diocesan Board of Education is, it will be seen, to be held in the bungalow occupied by the Diocesan School, Byculla, to-night at 5-30. The adoption of the report will be moved by the Bishop of Bombay and seconded by Mr. Justice Gibbs.

WE are desired by Mr. Anstey to state that the report in the *Indu Prakash* of his supposed speech at the late *private and confidential* meeting of the Bombay Bar convened to do themselves the honour of inviting the Chief Justice and other Judges to a dinner, on the occasion of the departure of Sir R. Couch for Calcutta, is "wholly false."

A CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.—The Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday committed John Antone Lamb, a Goanese, to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of stealing a purse and cash and currency notes of the aggregate value of Rs. 135, belonging to his master, Mr. M. Kealy, supervisor of the town duties and tobacco departments.

MR. HURBUM NURSEY.—We are sorry that in our report of last Monday's proceedings in the Insolvent Court, one of the cases was headed by mistake "In re Hurbum Nursey and others." The name should have been Heerjee Bhimsey and Co. Mr. Hurbum Nursey—a well known and respectable native merchant—had no connection with the case, and those who know him must have seen at once there was an error in the name.

B. AND B. STEAM SHIP COMPANY.—A general meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company was convened for yesterday to receive the liquidators' accounts ; but like the shareholders of many other companies in liquidation, the proprietors of the B. & B. S. S. Company's shares did not put themselves to the trouble even of attending to hear how the liquidation was going on. There not being a quorum, it was necessary to adjourn the meeting.

THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday James Hogan, a European, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with stealing six annas and six pies belonging to one Gungadeen Bhimjee. On the previous day about 5 P.M., complainant heard a jingle of money, and found prisoner taking it out of a box. He seized him and gave him in charge of the police. The prisoner urged that he had been drunk and had not known what he did. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE GAEKWAR'S CAMP CASE.—It has been suggested that part of Captain Reeve's evidence, published yesterday, may possibly be misconstrued by those who read it without having read the facts which had already been published. The portion of the evidence we refer to is the following :—"Witness had asked defendant to produce any document he might have, when Mr. Hutchinson produced a note from Ramchunder to Byramjee ; and witness now identified it. Witness thereon said it was extraordinary that this letter, supposed to be from Ramchunder to Byramjee, had not been received by the latter, but had been intercepted, and wanted an explanation of that, but got none. That confirmed his suspicion that the whole thing was got up between the two parties with the intention of getting money out of the Gaekwar." To those who knew the facts of the case, it would be plain that the parties referred to were Ramchunder and Krushnarao, the parties in the case, but as it is possible that those who have read none of the previous reports may take Mr. Hutchinson to be one of the parties referred to, we gladly insert this paragraph to explain that the only part Mr. Hutchinson had to do with the matter was, as representing the municipality, to help Captain Reeves in settling with Ramchunder, who, before the visit to Captain Reeves, had handed to him the letter which he gave to Captain Reeves.

IN the Bombay Budget Estimates for 1870-71 the sum of two lakhs of rupees has been apportioned for public works in Kurrachee, viz., a lakh and a half for the Napier barracks, and half a lakh for quarters for the married families of soldiers. Last year's grant of half a lakh for the breakwater has been exhausted, and the work will come to an immediate stand-still unless some provision is made for carrying it on in the Budget now under the consideration of the Supreme Government.—*Pioneer.*

LORD NAPIER may be expected in Bombay on Saturday next at the earliest, perhaps just in time to take leave of his distinguished predecessor, who leaves Bombay by the homeward steamer of that day. Colonel P. S. Lumsden, C.S.I., Quartermaster-General, has also proceeded to Bombay, via Deolalee and Poona, to receive the new Commander-in-Chief, who it appears probably may join H. E. the Viceroy in these provinces and accompany him on his tour to Peshawur and Kohat. —*Ibid.*

THE down mail train from Allahabad did not start for Calcutta till 1-40 P.M. yesterday (April 3) instead of 6-30 A.M., in consequence of the late arrival of the mail train from Jubbulpore. It appears the train from Jubbulpore was detained about two hours before starting, waiting for the G. I. P. train to arrive from Bombay. It was also subsequently detained about five hours at Mujgowan owing to the up mail train to Jubbulpore having met with an accident, a second-class carriage having got off the line between the Markoondee and the Mujgowan stations.—*Ibid.*

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FOR KURRACHEE.

THE head quarters of the 66th Foot and other troops for Kurrachee which arrived here in the troopship Malabar are now being despatched. The s. s. Lord Elphinstone sailed with a part of them on Monday, the s. s. Earl Canning left yesterday, and the Dalhousie will depart to-day.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 5th, 10-15 A.M.—Mail steamer from China signalled.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 5th, 9-45 P.M.—Latest dates of messages received at Kurrachee from England via Turkey, private 4th April 5-5 P.M., via Russia private 5th April 2-55 P.M., Europe via Turkey private 4th April 6-36 P.M., America via Russia 4th April 11-20 P.M. Cable right to Fao ; Turkish line right to Europe ; Persian line right to London.

Kurrachee, 6th, 1-45 P.M.—Russian route interrupted beyond Tabreez.

Kurrachee, 6th, 6-22 P.M.—Latest date from England via Turkey private 5th April 1-40 P.M., via Russia private 5th April 11 P.M., Europe via Turkey private 5th April 10 P.M., via Russia private 4th April 6-36 P.M., America via Russia 4th April 11-20 P.M. Cable right to Fao ; Turkish line right to Pera and Europe ; Persian line right to London.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE.—6th April, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom—

Via Turkey, 4th April, 2-53 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 39 hours 6 minutes.

Via Russia, 4th April, 10-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 25 hours 20 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 5th April, 6-55 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 7 hours 34 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe—

Via Russia, 4th April, 6-36 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 43 hours 24 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 5th April to 8 P.M. of the 6th April is as follows :—

To Bombay	Max.		Min.	
From Kurrachee	23	50	19	15
,, Calcutta	26	30	13	11
,, Madras	14	15	14	15
,, Galle	31	23	14	37

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee imperfect.

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HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

19TH JANUARY.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice MELVILL.)

RAMCHUNDRA NARSIVH MAHAJAN VS. THE COLLECTOR OF RUTNAGIRI.

MR. V. N. MUNDLIK for the appellant; Mr. Scoble, with Mr. Shantarain Narayen, for the respondent.

The facts of the case will appear from the following judgment:—

The question raised in this appeal is, whether the plaintiff, the Khote of a village named Kozar, is liable to be assessed for the khoti profit on khoti land in his private occupation during the time the village is under an attachment by the Government? No question has been raised in the suit as to the validity of the attachment. [illegible]he case of Tajubai Kome Daudkhan Jangalkhan v[illegible] Sub-Collector of Kolaba, 3 Bombay High Court Reports, 132, Appellate Civil Jurisdiction, it was found as one of the material facts with regard to the khoti tenure that "as the Khote settles with Government for assessment of the village as a whole, or for his share in it, it follows that he may let out for cultivation, or himself cultivate, without making any additional payment to Government on that account, any waste or uncultivated land of the village. If, however, he fails to contract by Kabulayat for the fixed assessment for any year, and the duty of realizing the revenue thus devolves on Government, he pays the half on the third (as may be customary) of the produce of land so cultivated by him, as any ordinary ryot." And in the judgment of the majority of the Judges in that case it is said, "And an incident which seems conclusively to show that a Khote possesses, with reference to the lands within his khoti, no rights which are not dependent on the continued exercise by him of his functions as a farmer of the revenue, is the fact found by the Court below, that although a Khote, while in office, may dispose of available land for his own benefit, or cultivate it himself, he becomes liable in the latter case for the full amount of assessment as an ordinary cultivator whenever he ceases to discharge the duties of his office. The right to cultivate such waste or other lands as may be at the Khote's disposal, or to give them out in cultivation under such terms as may be most to his advantage, must consequently be viewed as the recognized mode of his remuneration for the services rendered." The fact which was found in the case quoted does not appear to have been questioned in the present case, and we concur in the view taken in the above passage of a Khote's rights with reference to lands within his khoti. Nor does this view appear to be at variance with the judgment of Mr. Justice Tucker, the dissentient Judge. A Khote cannot by himself cultivating the land acquire a higher title to it than he has to the khoteship, or a title independent of it. His occupation of the land without making any additional payment is really part of the fruits of the khoteship, and is only provisional upon its continuance. Nor where there are several sharers in the khoteship can they, by each taking a portion of land into his separate occupation, alter the nature of their right. It follows, then, that whether the khoteship be determined, or only suspended by the attachment, the right to cultivate without making any additional payment to Government, which is derived from and dependent upon the khoteship, must also be determined or suspended. And we are unable to perceive any ground for the right claimed by the appellant. The Bombay Act I of 1865 was relied upon for him, but that does not appear to us to have made any difference in his rights. It may be that a Khote is not, with reference to land in his own occupation, a tenant within the definition in section 3, and probably the power in section 38 does not extend to such land. There is no necessity that it should. The exercise of the power is not imperative, and if the rate of khoti profit has not been fixed for the lands in the Khote's own occupation, it must be what was customary before the survey, and may be realized under regulation 17 of 1827.

As to the objection that there was an agreement entered into by the Khote, which ought to have been respected for the first year, we agree with the Court below in thinking it was not proved that there was an agreement. The witnesses relied on for this were 38, 51, and 52. No. 38 is the brother of the appellant, and one of the sharers in this khoteship, and 51 and 52 are both Khotes. And all they say is, that sharers never pay each other profit on land in their private occupation. This may well be without there being any agreement, the land being occupied in such proportions that the result is the same as if each paid the profit and it was then divided between them. We therefore think no ground has been shown for altering the decree of the District Court, and that it should be confirmed with costs.

30TH SEPTEMBER 1869.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice GIBBS and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice MELVILL.)

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

WAMON JANARDHAN JOSHI VS. THE COLLECTOR OF TANNA AND THE CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY.

THE facts of the case are these:—It appears that the village of Moviole, in the Nursapoor talooka, was hereditary inam property of plaintiff. Attached to this village was a forest of teak trees, the proceeds of which were enjoyed by plaintiff as proprietor up to 1856. In the year 1856 defendants ordered some trees to be cut down, and deprived plaintiff of his right to the wood. Since that time defendants have forbidden plaintiff to cut or use such wood. Plaintiff now sought in this action to have his exclusive right to the teak wood [illegible] which is the value of the teakwood.

The Collector of Tanna answered that the sunud under which plaintiff held the village as inam did not contain the words "trees and wood," which clearly showed that he had no right to the use of the forest; that there was a Government resolution dated 23rd December 1859 to the same effect; that plaintiff never held or used the forest as his exclusive property; that he himself was aware that the forest in question was used and preserved by Government; and that as he did not take any proceeds of the wood for the last twelve years, the claim was barred.

The Conservator of Forests answered to the same effect.

The case was originally tried before Mr. A. Bosanquett, Acting Judge of Tanna, who gave verdict for defendants with costs.

The plaintiff appealed to the High Court against the decree of the Acting Judge of Tanna.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen appeared for plaintiff; Mr. Dhirajlal Mathooradas, Government pleader, appeared for defendants.

Mr. Justice Melvill delivered the following judgment of the Court:—

The points for determination in this case are:—1. Whether the plaintiff has a title by grant to the forest which he claims? 2. If not, whether he has acquired such a title by prescription? In construing the grant on which the plaintiff in this case relies, the Court below has applied the rule of English law, that "a grant from the Crown is construed most strictly against the grantee, and most beneficially for the Crown, so that nothing will pass to the grantee, but by clear and express words." It has been urged upon us in appeal that rules of English law are not applicable in this country, and that this particular rule is oppressive and unjust. I will briefly consider if it is so. The British Government having bound itself to respect all grants made by former Governments, application of this rule would be oppressive, if it involves a harsher mode of construction than would have been applied under the native Governments by whom the grants were made. And if this be not the case, it is still not such a rule as should be applied, if it be in any way opposed to justice, equity, and good conscience. First, then, does the rule in question involve a harsher method of dealing with grants than would have been adopted by the Governments by whom such grants were made? "In this country," wrote Sir Thomas Munro, "under the native Governments, all grants whatever are resumable at pleasure; grants for religious and charitable purposes to individuals or bodies of men, though often granted for ever, or while the sun and moon endure, were frequently resumed at short intervals; grants of jagheers or inam lands, from favour, or affection, or as rewards for services, were scarcely ever perpetual. It made usually little difference whether the grant was for no particular period or perpetual, the (allumgha) perpetual grant was as liable to resumption as any common grant containing no specification of time, it was resumed because it was too large, or because the reigning sovereign disliked the adherents of his predecessors and wished to reward his own at their expense, and for various other causes. There was no rule for the continuance of grants but his pleasure; they might be resumed in two or three years, or they might be continued during two, three or more lives, but when they escaped so long, it was never without a revision and renewal. I believe that the term of their lives is a longer period than grants for services were generally permitted by the native princes to run." Mr. Elphinstone, speaking of alienations (History of India 1, 142) says: "The power to interfere for the protection of subordinate rights was, however, retained by the Government, as well as a claim to any revenue which the tract assigned might yield beyond the amount for which it was granted." The second of the two sunuds produced by the plaintiff in this case show that such a claim was in fact made upon his ancestor, though subsequently remitted. The quotations which I have made are, I think, sufficient to show that, if the Peishwa had had to decide whether the plaintiff is entitled under the terms of his grant to the forests which at the time of the grant were valueless, but have since become most valuable, he would have been guided by a rule of construction even less indulgent to the plaintiff than the rule which the Judge of Tanna has borrowed from English constitutional law. The second and more important question is, whether the rule is in accordance with justice, equity and good conscience? I think that it is so in the highest degree. [illegible], the rule doubtless had its origin in the [illegible] the courts for the person and prerogative of [illegible], but I prefer to base it on a yet higher princip[illegible] to consider it only in its bearing upon the public good.

"No man made the land or the trees which naturally grow thereon. They are the original inheritance of the whole species." The king possesses them, only as the representative and trustee of the people. He may be vested with power to alienate the property of the people, and there may be circumstances which justify him in doing so. Public services may be rewarded by public gifts. But any such alienation is a loss to the community, and the public good requires that it should be jealously watched and restricted. If it has been made, it must stand good even though it be an injury to the community for all time; but it is not to be presumed that it has been made; nor is it to be allowed out of any feeling of indulgence for the individual. On the contrary, it should be sternly withheld, unless it has been expressly granted. Something has been said during the arguments in this appeal (and in such cases something of the kind always is said) as to the harsh and tyrannical interference of Government with the rights of private property. It seems to be forgotten that the Government which granted those rights (if indeed they have been granted) would not have hesitated to resume them; and it seems to be forgotten that the British Government in seeking to restrain such rights within the narrowest possible limits, is not acting for any selfish end, but as the representative of the people and for the good of the people. If a strong sense of justice induces the British Government to give effect to all the improvident grants of former princes, it is surely right that it should not extend the mischief further than it need, and that it should refuse to recognize any claim which is not clearly supported by the grant. The above considerations present themselves in the present case in the strongest possible light. The question at issue is whether an Inamdar holding a sunud from the Peishwa is entitled to deal as he pleases with the forests? The importance of the question can hardly be over-rated. The climate of a country, the rainfall, the fertility of the soil, are all affected by the preservation or destruction of its forests. The extension of railways is one of the great necessities of this country, and one of the chief obstacles to the rapid construction of railways is the scarcity of timber produced by long years of neglect and improvidence. It may fairly therefore be said that the parties to this suit are, on the one side, the public, insisting on the intelligent conservation of the forests for the public good; on the other side, an individual, claiming to waste one of these forests as he pleases, on the ground that it was given to his ancestor, not for any great services to the public, "but in consideration of his being a venerable excellent family man, and for his treatment of the Brahmins passing through the village." In a contest of this kind it is surely most just that such a rule as that by which English courts of law are guided in the construction of grants from the Crown should be applied in the most stringent possible manner, and that the plaintiff's sunuds should not be construed as conferring a right to the forests, unless such right be conferred in clear and unambiguous terms. I do not go so far as to say that the word "forests" need be found in the sunuds. It will be sufficient if the sunuds show plainly and unequivocally that the proprietorship of the land of the village was granted to the plaintiff's ancestors, for the owner of land is owner also of the timber which grows upon the land. I proceed now to consider the terms of the two sunuds produced by the plaintiff as evidence of his right. The first is a "sunud," from Angria, which was granted A.D. 1749-50. The operative part of this 'sunud' is as follows:—"Your maintenance and protection in every way having been deemed conducive to the happiness of his Majesty, the village of Manoolee, Turf Mankhul, Lobha Kalliun has accordingly been conferred on you as inam, to be enjoyed by you, your son, and grandson from generation to generation. The Government dues of this village, viz., the Koolbab, Koolkanoo (*i. e.* all taxes and assessments) present taxes and future taxes, together with the house-tax, but exclusive of 'huks' due to 'hukdars,' shall continue to be debited from year to year from the year next succeeding. You are to enjoy the inam grant of the said village hereditarily without disturbance." The second document is from the Peishwa, and bears a date corresponding with A.D. 1798-99. It is addressed to Sudasheo Bhaskur, a Government official, probably mamlutdar of the district. After reciting that half the village of Manoolee had been granted to an ancestor of the plaintiff by Angria, and that the grant had been confirmed and the other moiety of the village granted by a 'sunud' from a former Peishwa, which had been destroyed by fire, and after some further recitals which it is immaterial to consider, the sunud proceeds as follows: "Therefore the whole of the aforesaid village Koolbab, Koolkanoo, excepting the (huks of the) Hukdars, and ancient Inamdars, having been from the present year granted in inam as before to the Bhatji in consideration of his being a venerable excellent family man, and for his treatment of the Brahmins passing through the village, this sunud is herewith forwarded to you. The village should therefore be continued to him as an inam grant, and the revenue of the said village including that of Kusba Chowk should be entered in the talooka accounts to the debit of the Joshi on account of inam." The last of these documents is that on which the plaintiff's title rests, and it is therefore that to which my consideration must be mainly, if not entirely, directed. What is the meaning of "the whole of the aforesaid village Koolbab Koolkanoo?" The words are all in the same case, and there is no conjunction between any of them. It seems to me that they are open to two interpretations. They mean either the ownership of "the village *together with* the right of levying taxes and assessments" or "the ownership of the village, *so far as relates* to the right of levying taxes and assessments." Here is an ambiguity which should if possible be explained by the rest of the document. The announcement of the grant having been made, the sunud goes on to direct how effect is to be given to it. The amount of the revenue of the village is to be debited to the grantee in the Government records. I do not wish to import into this judgment any knowledge of my own as to the manner in which the Revenue Records were kept under the Peishwa's Government. I will therefore refer to a book which may, I think, be admissible as an authority on this subject. Mr. Grant Duff in his History of the Mahrathas (Indian Reprint, Vol. I, page 26) says, describing the practice under the native Government. "It is the business of the Koolkurnee to keep all public accounts, which are made up annually. In his general account the whole of the land is first stated: then the commons, roads, the site of the village, and all waste land incapable of cultivation are deducted. The arable land is next shewn and alienations of every description specified. The remainder is the land on which the Government assessment is levied." Now, under this system, what would have been the effect of the direction given by the Peishwa? Simply, as it appears to me, that the village would have been entered in the Government records as continuing to be the property of Government, but on the debit side of the account there would have been an entry showing that the amount of the taxes and assessment had been alienated to the grantee. In other words, the accounts would have shewn nothing more than that the right to the Government revenue had been alienated. It seems to me that this suggests a strong inference that nothing further was intended. I will now turn to Angria's sunud, for there seems reason in the plaintiff's argument that the Peishwa evidently did not intend to take away any thing which had been granted by Angria: and, therefore, if Angria's sunud contains any plain declaration that the absolute proprietorship of the village was granted, the plaintiff will be entitled to the benefit of such declaration. That sunud states without any qualification that "the village has been conferred on you as inam." But immediately after, it goes on to say, "The Government dues of this village, namely, the Koolbab, Koolkanoo, &c. &c., shall continue to be debited from year to year from the year next succeeding." Now this was a sunud given to the grantee, not a direction to the person in charge of the accounts. What possible reason could there be for telling the grantee what entries would be made in the Government records? It seems to me that these words are only intelligible on the supposition that they are intended to define the extent and meaning of the preceding words. The whole passage, as it appears to me, must be construed thus: "The village is given to you as inam to the extent of authorizing you to take the Government dues, which will accordingly (as evidence of your right) be debited to you in the Government accounts." Looking only to the contents of these two documents, I think that the most reasonable construction under any circumstances is that which I have adopted, and *à fortiori* is it the construction which should be adopted in a case in which the grant is to be construed most strictly against the grantee. In a very learned judgment on the subject of Inams (Bombay High Court Reports, Appellate Civil Jurisdiction, Vol. IV., page 1) Westropp, J. says, "Sunuds" grants in Inam, Saranjam, Jagir, Wazifa Wakf, Devasthan and Sevasthan are, generally speaking, more properly described as alienations of the royal share in the produce of the land, *i. e.* of land revenue, than grants of land, although in popular parlance and in this judgment occasionally so called." I believe that this is perfectly accurate, and that unless a sunud contains words expressly granting the ownership of the soil, it must be held that the ownership of the soil was not granted. The defendant has put in three sunuds to prove that, when the right of cutting timber was intended to be granted, the word "trees" was expressly inserted. I think that these sunuds show even more than this. In addition to the words contained in the plaintiff's title deeds, granting the taxes and assessments, there is in these sunuds a further grant of "water, trees, grass, wood, stone and buried or concealed treasure." Westropp, J. in his judgment above quoted (page 22) refers to another sunud of the same kind. Now, what would be the meaning of these additional words, if the previous words, which are the same as those of the plaintiff's title deeds, were sufficient to transfer the proprietorship of the village? They would be simply idle and foolish. "The soil of the village is granted to you absolutely, and in addition to this you may take the water, trees, grass, wood, and stone." Can such a construction be admitted for an instant? How could a man have the soil of the village, and not have the right to use the water and the grass?

The Peishwa must have known as well as Blackstone, (2 Blackstone's Commentary, 21st Edition, 18,) that "the word 'land' includes not only the face of the earth, but every thing under it or over it; and therefore if a man grants all his lands, he grants thereby all his mines, his waters and his houses as well as his fields and meadows." The truth is, these additional words were not mere surplusage, but were the very words which conferred the proprietorship of the village, the words which preceded them conferring no more than the right to take the Government dues. The addition of these words in this class of sunuds is not more suggestive than the omission of any words regarding the entries to be made in the Government records. When a village had once been granted absolutely, there would be no occasion to enter all the details which were usually shewn in the Government accounts, when only the Government revenue was alienated, and therefore in this class of 'sunuds' no allusion is made to the subject. We have been referred by the plaintiff's pleader to the case of Ruttonjee Edulji Shet vs. The Collector of Tanna and the Conservator of Forests, which came before the High Court in Regular Appeal No. 12 of 1863, and was finally decided by the Privy Council. In that case the plaintiff, who held lease of land from Government, claimed the right of cutting timber. His claim was disallowed in all the courts. In the Judgment of the High Court is the following passage. "In the kowl, or as it may more properly be termed, sunud, relating to the inam village of Hureealee, from which extract D is taken, we find that, independently of the most comprehensive expression, julturoo, tran, kasht, páshán indhi, inkshep, (water, trees, wood, grass and stone, and treasure trove) used in that document, after the fashion of similar grants, both under the late and the present Government, an express clause has been inserted to permit the Inamdar to cut timber in the forests of his village. If therefore an inam grant, with the comprehensive expression above referred to, will not without an express provision operate as conveying any rights over the forests in the inam village, how much less could the effect of a lease silent on the point be in passing such rights to a lessee." The opinion of the Court in that case therefore was that even the insertion of the comprehensive words quoted by them did not necessarily give the right of cutting timber; so that there can be no doubt that the Court would have held that the omission of such words would necessarily negative such right. The Privy Council while confirming the decision of the High Court, did not refer to that portion of their judgment which I have quoted. They simply held that, as a lessee, the plaintiff had no right to cut timber, because "the trees upon the land were part of the land, and the right to cut down and sell those trees was incident to the proprietorship of the land." These are the words upon which the plaintiff's pleader relies, and they are certainly sufficient to maintain the proposition that if the plaintiff be the proprietor of the land, he has a right to the timber. But it is this very fact of proprietorship which, in my opinion, he has failed to establish, and therefore the judgment of the Privy Council does not help him. As regards the first question for consideration therefore, I find that the forest over which the plaintiff claims to exercise rights of ownership was not granted to him by the sunuds under which he claims. The second question raised by the plaintiff in appeal, is, whether by long enjoyment he has acquired a prescriptive right to the forest. I have no doubt that such a claim cannot be maintained. It is perfectly true that the Peishwa's Government, and, until within a very recent period, the English Government, has allowed persons to cut timber in the Government forests with scarcely any restrictions. I have no doubt that the plaintiff has, for more than 30 years, been allowed to cut timber in the Manoolee forest, and it is very possible that, as he alleges, he gave permission to other persons to cut timber in that forest. But granting that such a user has existed to the full extent alleged by the plaintiff, it would not make the plaintiff the proprietor of the soil, and if it do not make him proprietor of the soil, it cannot make him proprietor of the trees, which belong to the owner of the soil. The only right which can have been created is of the nature of what is termed a servitude or a right of profit *à prendre in alieno solo*. Now it is certain that there can be no prescriptive right in the nature of a servitude so large as to preclude the ordinary uses of property by the owner of the land affected by the privilege, and to extinguish or destroy all the profits or produce ordinarily derivable from the soil. In a case in which a defendant claimed a prescriptive right as the occupier of a brick kiln, to dig and carry away from an adjoining close of the plaintiff as much clay as was required for the making of bricks in the brick kiln, it was held that an unlimited claim of this nature upon the soil of the plaintiff could not be maintained, for it would, as claimed, enable the defendant "to take all the clay, or in other words to take from the plaintiff the whole close."* So, a privilege claimed of taking sand without limit is bad, † and although a custom to dig sand and gravel in the waste for the repair of a dwelling house, when out of repair may be supported.‡ It is possible that the plaintiff might establish a prescriptive right to take wood from the Manoolee forest, for certain limited purposes, such as the rebuilding of his house or the homes of his tenants, the repair of fences, or the manufacture of agricultural implements. But a claim to a prescriptive right to dispose as proprietor of all the timber growing on another's land is absolutely inadmissible. Such a right could only be created by express grant, and such grant the plaintiff has failed to prove. For these reasons I am of opinion that the decree of the Court below must be affirmed.

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* Clayten v. Corley, 3 O. B. 419, 422. Wilkes v. Broadbent 1, Wils 63.
† Blewitt v. Tregoning 3, ad & E. 55.
‡ Peppin v. Shakspear 6, T R 748.

ERRATA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Would you be so obliging as to notice the following corrections of some trifling typographical errors in my letter of the 4th instant:—

Line 35, for "transmitting" read "transmuting."
Line 50, for "one" read "our."

The Latin quotation should be written—

"Quamdiu patientiâ nostrâ abutire."

I am, &c.,
AN ENGLISHMAN.

Bombay, 6th April.

OFFICIAL SEALS OF MAGISTRATES.

REPORT of the Select Committee appointed to consider "a Bill to enable the Government of Bombay to prescribe the official seals of the Magistrates:"—

The committee beg to report that they approve of the principle of the bill and do not recommend any alteration in the phraseology.

(Signed) H. P. ST. G. TUCKER,
S. MANSFIELD,
A. R. SCOBLE,
A. F. BELLASIS.

4th April 1870.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE ship EARL RUSSELL, Captain Fox, arrived yesterday from London with a cargo of iron and sleepers. She spoke the ship Arundel, from Liverpool to Bombay, on the 2nd March.

THE S. S. PHLOX, Captain Baker, arrived yesterday from Goa with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain and Mrs. Guillaum, Miss and Master Guillaum, and three children, Lieut. and Mrs. A. de Mello, two hundred deck passengers, and thirty children.

THE ship GOLDEN EAGLE, Captain Muir, arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a cargo of coal. On the 11th February, she spoke the ship Quorn, from Liverpool to Bombay, in lat. 33-0 S., long. 74-0 E.; ships Kate Gregory and Northumberland, on the coast, bound to Bombay.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

THE following passengers proceeded to England by the ship Hotspur which left Madras on April 2:—

Captain and Mrs Rowlandson and 3 children; Captain and Mrs Saxton; Mrs Gordon, 6 children and European and native servant; Mr and Mrs J L Wilson; Major and Mrs Isacke; Mr Steedman, (to the Cape); Mr Pickford; Dr Miller and native servant; Mr Large, (to the Cape); Mr Trenghton, Mr Denham and 2 European orderlies.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—6TH APRIL.

(Before J. O'LEARY, Esq.)

GOVINDJEE PACHAN VS. JADOWJEE RAMDASS.

IN this action the plaintiff sought to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 543, being the amount of a hoondie for Rs. 500, dated Calicut, 15th December last, in his favour drawn by the defendant against Megjee Laljee of Bombay, and which hoondie the acceptor, Megjee Laljee, failed to pay, together with interest and notarial charges.

Mr. Dulputram appeared on behalf of the plaintiff, and Mr. Nusserwanjee for the defence.

The most fatal objection to the plaintiff's case Mr. Nusserwanjee submitted was want of jurisdiction, the defendant being a resident of Calicut and the cause of action having arisen there. The defendant did not dwell, nor carry on business, nor work for gain within the jurisdiction of this Court. The defendant came to Bombay to settle his account with the firm of Megjee Laljee, which suspended payment about two months ago, and would have ere long proceeded to his native country, were it not for the service of the summons of this Court on him.

On behalf of the plaintiff, it was urged that defendant did carry on business in Bombay, and in proof of that allegation two witnesses were called who spoke of the defendant recently selling certain goods in Bombay, which he had consigned from Calicut to Megjee Laljee.

The Court was of opinion that the defendant's coming to Bombay to arrange his affairs with an insolvent firm was not sufficient to give jurisdiction, and consequently directed the cause to be struck out.

FORT POLICE COURT.—6TH APRIL.

(Before JOHN CONNON, Esq.)

REFUSAL OF DUTY.—L. H. Newblane and Francis Solis, seamen of the ship Royal Family, were charged yesterday with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship, and were each sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment.—Arthur Wahlusley, a seaman of the ship Erato, was charged with continued wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship. Defendant was sent to jail for four weeks.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—6TH APRIL.

(Before R. H. SHOWELL, Esq.)

ASSAULT.—Goosal Antone was charged with committing an assault against the person of Lewis Fernands, and was fined five rupees, with the alternative of seven days' imprisonment.

THERE is a good story which I *think* I have heard before yesterday afternoon in the Ladies' Mile, but which will bear repeating. It goes as far back as the Crimea, but you won't mind that. When Russell was at Varna ("Billy" Russell of *The Times*) a young swell in the Guards, who is now an M.P. and shall therefore be nameless, had a letter of introduction to him which Russell acknowledged, regretting he had not time to make his acquaintance then, but hoping to do so later on in the campaign, concluding with "we shall meet at Philippi." The young swell was observed to be rather mysterious that evening at mess, and on being asked what it was, said he had got "the straight tip" from Russell and knew where they were going; "we are going to Philippi," quoth he! He makes speech s in the House now, and probably has forgotten the story, but Russell told it at a select little dinner in Paris the other night with great gusto. Another anecdote while I remember it. It came in a letter from Worcestershire, giving me a long account of great ball which Lord and Lady Dudley had at Witley in honour chiefly of their guest the Viceroy of Egypt's son, Prince Hassan. Two young ladies, one only just out, were standing at the door of the large conservatory when the Prince entered accompanied by Lord Dudley. "Here comes Pharaoh," said a gentleman to the elder of the two ladies. *And his Host*, said the young one, cutting into the conversation. A very promising performance I think for sweet seventeen.—*London Letter.*

A HINT TO SIR R. TEMPLE.

I HAVE perused the several letters of suggestions which have of late appeared in the *Delhi* towards meeting the deficit, and which are in their own way very good; but what I am about to suggest, will, if acted up to, be of infinite service to the Government, who are labouring under peculiar disadvantages to meeting the deficit. It is to propose to put a tax on female beauty, and to leave every lady to rate her own charms; this tax would not be only cheerfully paid, but would be very productive.
T.

—*Delhi Gazette.*

THE PRESS ON THE BUDGET.

(*Pioneer*, April 4.)

OUR telegraphic summary of the chief features of Sir Richard Temple's Financial Statement neither startled nor disappointed us. The public mind had long been prepared for the announcement of a deficit, whilst its instinct had anticipated the nature of the remedy to be proposed. In justice to the Financial Member and the Government, of whose fiscal policy he is presumably the exponent, we differ criticism until the Statement itself and the arguments in support of it are before us; although the conclusion must remain that, at a period of great difficulty and equal opportunity, the first, last, and sole resource of Indian statesmanship is as unscientific, unequal and irritating an impost as can possibly be devised—an Income Tax.

THE VICEROY.

So far as the precise dates and order of the Viceroy's tour up-country are yet settled, His Excellency will leave Calcutta for Sahibgunge by ordinary train on the night of Wednesday the 6th, and thence proceed to Purneah, where, for a couple of days, he will be the guest of the Messrs. Shillingford, indigo planters of that district, reaching Jumalpore on the morning of Saturday the 9th. H. E. will probably continue his journey by special train to Saharunpore, although there is some hope that General Travers and the Allahabad Tent Club may be able to hold out to Lord Mayo sufficient promise of sport, to induce him to break his journey at this place for a morning's pigsticking. His Excellency would meet with such a welcome here as would compensate him for the loss of a few hours, even should the promise of sport prove delusive. Lord Mayo will meet the Maharajah of Kashmir at Sealkote on his return from the frontier.—*Pioneer*, April 4.

INDIAN ITEMS.

HAZAREEBAGH, Dorundah and Darjeeling are to be annexed to the Allahabad Military Division.

THE Secretary of State for India has intimated that no more appointments of sergeant cooks to regiments, serving in or under orders to come out to India, will be made.

THE Cabul correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* states that the Ameer appeared in durbar, on the 7th March, clad in English costume, and advised all who were present to adopt the same style of dress. Syud Noor Mohamed is not, however, allowed to dress in the English fashion, why, we are not told.

THE *Lucknow Times* is apparently all wrong again. A correspondent requests us to state that the Mr. Saunders who so charmed a crowded assembly with an exhibition of legerdemain was not the *brother* of the Resident at Hyderabad, but merely his *uncle*. Really this question is becoming most intricate.—*Pioneer.*

PROSTITUTION IN MADRAS.—It was mentioned by one of the Municipal Commissioners at the general meeting held yesterday (March 31) while discussing the subject of providing funds from the Municipality for the working of the Contagious Diseases' Act, that there were no less than 3,500 "registered prostitutes" in Madras.—*Madras Mail.*

THE *Madras Standard* has heard with justifiable astonishment the following announcement:—"The butcher at Trichoor, on cutting up a sheep for the market, found inside—instead of the kid he expected—a young elephant!" The discovery was certainly startling; but so (though perhaps in a less degree) would it have been had the butcher found what he did expect—a kid. The *Madras Standard* hopes the young wonder will be carefully preserved. So do we.—*Pioneer.*

TUTICORIN is a municipal town and it is also under water—the latter however only temporarily. It seems that the late heavy rains converted the suburbs into a lagoon varying in depth from two to four feet, and the Municipality, in order to get rid of the water, cut a road for it to the sea. Instead, however, of the rain-water running off into the sea, the spring tides came up into the lagoon, and instead of a fresh-water lake the Municipal Commissioners have got a salt-water creek in their suburbs.—*Pioneer.*

A CONSIDERABLE sensation was created among the fashionable world of Colombo as it was taking its evening drive on the Galle Face esplanade one evening last week, by the appearance in the midst of a carriage and four driven by postilions in the royal liveries. Every one jumped to the conclusion that the Duke of Edinburgh had arrived unexpectedly, and the report spread like wild-fire through the town. On a nearer inspection, however, the only occupants of the carriage were found to be the Governor's lady and daughter, who were taking an airing in the equipage prepared for the Duke.—*Madras Mail.*

A MEETING of the Allahabad Tent Club will take place at the Club at 5-30 P.M. this day (April 4); General Travers, the president, in the chair. This opportunity will be taken to arrange for a first fixture, which it is proposed shall come off during the present week, and to discuss the dates of subsequent meets for the season. There is every probability that the Club will have the honour of offering a day or two's sport to that most enthusiastic of sportsmen—Lord Mayo—at an early date; and as the arrangements connected with that occasion will also require ventilation, it is particularly requested that every member of the Tent Club will attend, if possible.—*Pioneer.*

MAJOR C. W. FLETCHER, Staff Corps, has been appointed to officiate as second in command of the 6th Bengal Cavalry; Captain E. D. H. Vibart to officiate as 2nd squadron officer, 15th Bengal Cavalry, vice Angelo, on furlough; Major W. T. P. Barlow, 2nd in command, 5th Regiment Native Infantry, to officiate as commandant during the absence of Colonel Fisher, on furlough; Major G. V. Fosberry, V.C., to officiate as second in command, vice Barlow; Captain A. R. Chapman, adjutant 1st Bengal Cavalry, to officiate as second in command, vice Jenkins, on furlough; and Captain E. E. Benthall, General List, Cavalry, to officiate as 2nd squadron officer, 17th Bengal Cavalry, vice Thompson, officiating commandant.—*Pioneer.*

A REFERENCE has lately been made by the Government of India to the Secretary of State as to whether the family of a public servant, whether menial or ministerial, whose period of service does not exceed twelve months, is entitled to a compassionate allowance when the said servant is killed while in the execution of his duty. The circumstance which led to the reference appears to be the following:—A party of well-sinkers, under the superintendence of a police officer, were employed in digging a well in a provincial town in Bombay, when an explosion took place, by which one of the party was killed, and another severely injured. The deceased served Government for about a year, and the local Government has recommended that a compassionate allowance may be granted to his family.—*Indian Daily News.*

MR. T. G. CLARKE, the senior magistrate of the Town Police Court, yesterday (March 29th) sentenced two known thieves to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and four others to one year's rigorous imprisonment, for larking, with *intent* to commit theft!! Mr. Clarke must have had prawn curry for dinner on the preceding evening, and washed it down with gooseberry wine. The state of his digestion has not a little to say to his sentences. We dread to think of the awful consequences to criminals that may possibly ensue as the necessary consequence of the worthy magistrate getting out of bed on the wrong side—after a curtain lecture which he very well deserves. Mr. Clarke mistakes severity for wisdom. It is rather hard that the public should be sentenced to bed, board and clothe these half dozen rascals for so long a time because said rascals were caught on the point of committing a crime.—*Madras Mail.*

WHEN the American tailor presented his bill to a customer, who was "sorry to say he couldn't pay," the tailor said,—"I took you for a person who would be sorry, but if you are sorrier than I am, I'll knock up-day."

VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FRIDAY, 1ST APRIL.

THE Council met at Government House this morning. Present:—His Excellency the Earl of Mayo, Viceroy and Governor-General, presiding; His Excellency Sir William Mansfield, the Hon'ble Major-General Sir Henry Durand, the Hon'ble J. Fitzjames Stephen, the Hon'ble John Strachey, the Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, the Hon'ble D. Cowie, the Hon'ble Gordon Forbes, the Hon'ble Colonel R. Strachey, the Hon'ble J. R. Bullen-Smith, the Hon'ble F. S. Chapman, and the Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.

THE LAND ACQUISITION BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Strachey moved that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law for the acquisition of land be taken into consideration. The Hon'ble Mr. Strachey said the committee had made numerous alterations in the bill, many of which were of importance, but with two exceptions they were of a minor character and did not affect the principle of a bill. There were, however, two substantial changes to which he wished to draw the attention of the Council. The first referred to the amount of compensation to be given to persons who were forced to sell their property, over and above its market value in consideration of the compulsory sale. The second was introduced for the first time in committee, and involved a substantial addition to the provisions of the bill. It was generally acknowledged that Act VI of 1857 did not contain the whole of the law relating to the acquisition of land. Its shortcomings were to a certain extent met by the provisions of Act XXII of 1863 relating to the acquisition of land for works of public utility to be carried out by private persons or companies. The Select Committee thought there was no good purpose served in keeping such an enactment on the statute book, and proposed to repeal Act XXII of 1862, and to embody such portions of it in the present measure as were of importance, and fell within the scope of the bill before the Council. This had been done in part 7 of the bill.

The other provisions of Act XXII referring to railways ought, he thought, to form part of any general measure of railway legislation; and he might mention that some such measure was under the consideration of the Government.

The other alterations were such as seemed to him to improve the bill greatly, and to make it more complete and more likely to work successfully. Indeed there was every reason to hope that in its present form, it would effectually remedy many gross abuses. The present measure endeavours to do little more than adapt in a spirit the most liberal to the private interests involved, the English law on the subject, and for a confirmation of this statement he appealed to his hon'ble colleague, Mr. Stephen.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stephen corroborated what had just fallen from Mr. Strachey, and said that the present measure dealt, in his opinion, even more liberally with the owners of land taken up for public purposes than the English law, which worked by a jury under an assessor appointed by the sheriff, but which laid down no rules for the guidance of the jury. Mr. Stephen dwelt forcibly on the evils which grew up out of this system, and showed how a custom had grown up chiefly in London by which the owners of land taken up for the public service received the market value of the land, *plus* 10 per cent. for the compulsory sale, removal, and other matters consequent on their having to give up their property. He defended the measure from the charge of being a measure of confiscation by showing that instead of the varying and uncertain rate of compensation awarded under the English Act, the bill provided that every owner of land taken up under the provisions of the bill should receive an addition of 15 per cent to the market value of his land.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell defended the Council from the charge of unusual precipitancy in its dealing with this measure. No statement could possibly be more inapplicable to the circumstances of the case. The measure was inaugurated in the viceroyalty of Lord Lawrence, it had been three times before the Council, it had been circulated to Local Governments, and published for a length of time in the *Gazette*. Changes had indeed been made, but they were for the most part changes of detail and procedure, and such as improved the workable character of the bill. The subject of extra compensation, too, had been expressly referred to when the bill was entrusted to a Select Committee.

Mr. Cockerell proposed that after section 56 a new section should be introduced exempting awards from stamp duty, and copies of them from fees.

The Hon'ble Colonel Strachey pointed out that, referring to the bill, such exemption would only extend to awards under sections 14 and 34.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell proposed to add the word "sections 14 and 34" to the amendment.

The Hon'ble Colonel Strachey then pointed out that it was advisable also to exempt orders under section 45, and agreements under section 43.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stephen remarked that orders of Court are not liable to stamp duty, and suggested that the words "no awards or agreements under this Act shall be liable to stamp duty" would meet the necessities of the case.

The Hon'ble Mr. Strachey agreed.

His Excellency Sir William Mansfield remarked that no reason had been given why awards should be exempted.

The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple concurred with his Excellency.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stephen explained that if Government forced a man to give up his land, and then to get an award, it was surely harsh to expect him to pay a tax on the only instrument by which he could realize the award.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell explained the general policy of the bill, which he said suggested the amendment he had proposed.

His Excellency Sir William Mansfield said that, looking to the peculiarly liberal character of section 42 of the bill, he could not see why, after they had given such a large advantage, awards should be exempted from stamp duty.

The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple concurred with this view.

The Hon'ble Mr. Strachey pointed out that no question affecting the revenue was involved, as the amount of stamp duty given up would perhaps be scarcely £5 per annum. But he was sure the Council would agree that the owner ought to be protected in every way against all unnecessary loss and inconvenience.

The Council then divided on the amendment, at the instance of Sir Richard Temple, and there were for the amendment 9, against it 2.

The Hon'ble Mr. Strachey moved that the bill as amended be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE PAPER CURRENCY.

The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple then applied to His Excellency the President to suspend the rules for the conduct of business, and on the suspension of the rules, moved for leave to introduce the bill to amend Act XIX of 1861 (to provide for a Government paper currency,) and that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report *within* a week.

Sir Richard Temple, after recalling to the Council the character of his remarks on Friday last on this subject, said there was a class of information which he might furnish the Council in addition to that which he had already given. He referred to the opposition in some quarters to the bill, and to the statements which had been put forward as to the amount of the currency held by the Presidency Banks. He admitted that the circulation was for the most part in the Presidency towns, and that it did not increase in the mofussil so rapidly as could be wished. But he denied the conclusions drawn from these facts, and thought the Council would agree with him when he gave them the statistics of the note circulation in the mofussil. Referring to March he could give the figures to the 28th only three days from present date. Between 1st and 28th March the circulation generally was Rs. 10,70,00,000 of which Rs. 8,75,00,000 was in the Presidency towns, and Rs. 2,00,00,000 in the interior circles. In round number the figures for March excluding the Presidency circles were—

Circle.		Circulation.
Allahabad	Rs.	41,00,000
Lahore	,,	27,27,000
Cuttack	,,	11,00,000
Trichinopoly	,,	14,00,000
Vizagapatam	,,	3,00,000
Nagpore	,,	27,00,000
Kurrachee	,,	31,00,000
Akolah	,,	9,00,000

He could also give the figures for January last, when the circulation attained its absolutely highest point as yet, viz., Rs. 11,96,00,000. Of this Rs. 10,00,00,000 were in circulation at the different Presidencies, and Rs. 2,00,00,000 as before in the mofussil.

The figures were, speaking roundly—

Circle.		Circulation.
Allahabad	Rs.	38,00,000
Lahore		30,00,000
Cuttack		10,00,000
Trichinopoly		14,00,000
Vizagapatam (almost)		4,00,000
Nagpore		28,00,000
Kurrachee		36,00,000
Akolah (close to)		20,00,000

These figures supplied a further reason for passing the bill, as showing the safety and justice of the measure. After some further remarks on the custom here and in England, he went on to express his surprise at distrust having been evinced in certain quarters, beside having furnished statistics showing how cautiously and prudently the Financial Department had acted in the matter, he had given from his place in Council a positive assurance that ought, in his opinion, to have left no ground for the public to distrust the Government.

He concluded by remarking that the measure had the entire concurrence and support of so great an authority as His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The Hon'ble David Cowie thought the measure a very correct and prudent one, and one which the Government could not have postponed any longer.

His Excellency Sir William Mansfield gave the bill his entire approval and support, and discussed the principles on which it is based at some length. He thought that whilst a currency should be based on a reserve of bullion and specie, it ought, as a matter of experience, to be left to the member of the Government in charge of the Finances, to say what amount of the cash and bullion lying idle in the cellars of the Financial Department should be invested in securities. His Excellency explained that there was no connection between this measure and the Budget as had been erroneously supposed. The measure had been forced on the attention of Government during Sir Richard Temple's absence last year, and on his return he took up the matter, and the result was the bill before the Council. His Excellency concluded by declaring his belief that there was no currency in the world on so solid or so scientific a basis as the currency of this country.

The motion for the introduction of the bill, and its being referred to a Select Committee, was then put and carried.

REPORTS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stephen then presented the Report of the Select Committee on the bill for the repeal of certain obsolete enactments, and also the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate the bills of Hindoos and Buddhists in the Presidency towns.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Colonel the Hon'ble R. Strachey then moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate the Weights and Measures of British India be taken into consideration.

The Hon'ble Gordon Forbes was opposed to the measure, because, in his opinion, it was not in accordance with the instructions of the Secretary of State. He thought the wisest measure would have been to pass an Act, defining a standard of weight and measure of capacity, and to have stopped there. He also went into a long argument to prove that the provisions of section 5 were unsuitable to the country, and could scarcely be expected to work well. He considered it highly objectionable to force the people to adopt the decimal system, and that in introducing it the Government would have as much difficulty as in uprooting a caste custom, or removing a religious prejudice.

The Hon'ble Colonel Strachey explained the scope of the bill and its provisions. In committee an important addition had been made to section 22, by which the use or possession of standards in use in Great Britain was not subject to a penalty, and then defended the measure from the attack of the Hon'ble Gordon Forbes by endeavouring to show that the use of the decimal system was not to be compulsory.

Major General the Hon'ble Sir H. Durand asked whether the provisions of section 9 were meant to embrace the important labors of the Survey Department.

On the suggestion of Colonel the Hon'ble R. Strachey the motion before the Council was put and carried, and he then replied to Sir Henry Durand that no proposition of the kind suggested was before the Government. It had been incidentally touched upon in the P. W.D., but only incidentally.

Major General the Hon'ble Sir H. Durand observed that his question was scarcely replied to. The matter was one of the utmost moment, as the whole work of the country was based on the labors of the Survey Department, and it was highly desirable in the public interests to know if those labors were to stand fast or not to stand fast.

Colonel the Hon'ble R. Strachey moved that the bill as amended be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS.

The Honble F. S. Chapman moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to make further provision for the regulations of native passenger ships be taken into consideration. He explained the provisions of the bill, and why Aden was selected as a port of call, and supported his views by remarking he had received a memorial from the heads of the Mahomedan community, the community most concerned—expressing their general approval of the bill.

The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell admitted the stringent character of the measure, but defended it on the ground that the objects of the measure could be obtained in no other way. He hoped that its extreme character might perhaps be modified by the executive Government, by declaring vessels under the Act touching at Aden free of port dues, as in the case of vessels calling there with telegrams.

The motion was then put and carried.

The Hon'ble F. S. Chapman then moved an amendment to section 24, making it compulsory for all passenger vessels to touch at Aden on their outward and homeward voyages.

The amendment was agreed to.

He then moved that the bill as amended be passed, which was agreed to.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS BILL.

Colonel the Hon'ble R. Strachey moved for leave to introduce the Bill to apply the provisions of Act XVIII of 1854 to railways belonging to, or worked by Government, and after a few words of explanation, asked His Excellency the President to suspend the rules of business and that the bill be taken into consideration.

This was agreed to, and he then moved that the bill be passed. The motion was put and agreed to, and the Council adjourned till to-morrow (this day) at two o'clock P.M.—*Englishman.*

TYPICAL CIVILIANS.

FROM A BENGAL POINT OF VIEW.

V.—THE DISTRICT OFFICER.

WHAT the parson of the parish is to English rural life, such is the District Officer in the Indian mofussil; a pivot of society; a depositary of general information; an interpreter between the outer world and the people to whom he serves as guide, philosopher and friend; with a resource for every difficulty and a finger in every fire; an interfering paternal despot, a kind of mixture of Providence and Punch, who deals rewards and punishments about him with well-meant impartiality; uniting the offices of Minos and Mentor; the idol of a people who also worship the Small-pox and the Ape.

Of District Officers there are indeed two official varieties, besides the numerous sub-types created by differences of character and disposition. Nevertheless, whether appearing as the omniscient Deputy Commissioner of the Non-regulation Provinces, who disposes of civil suits while examining a Normal School, or as the less versatile though better paid Magistrate and Collector of the older provinces, he always preserves the common characteristics of his class. Energy is at once his foible and his forte. To be always "doing something" is his ideal of life; he will ride fifty miles on a camel to trip up a police officer who would do the work far the better if he were left alone; and will then, without a thought of impropriety, hold his pie powder court, and condemn the suspected man whom his own detective acumen has brought to the bar. He is surrounded by spies, informers, and toadies, one great traditional maxim of his place being to be "always accessible;" and he gallantly bears the responsibility of actions whose real authors are never seen. He fancies himself infallible; assumes the god, affects to nod, and seems to shake the spheres, yet is he often little more than a *kootpoollee* working on strings held by his Serishtadar; as the native poet finely says:—

"Hakim bundur
Amla kulundur,"

the Magistrate dances as the clerks pipe.

This is the popular, and to some extent, the true view of the District Officer. Yet it is far from being exhaustively correct. Compared with Asiatic rulers he is a Phœnix; for he is free from social entanglements, and superior to base passions. It is much for a district, equivalent to an English county, that its affairs should be even nominally administered by a man who is honest, impartial, fearless, in the prime of life, and physically active. The Indian District Officer is always a gentleman, and probably on the imagination of his subjects much as Sir John Malcolm affected the King and Court of Persia. His manly bearing, accompanied by liberality in money matters, and an indefatigable hospitality, keeps ever before the natives the very ideal of which they stand most in need.

It would be practically impossible in a short sketch like this to describe accurately all the multifarious duties that are confided to our District Officers, even apart from the administration of civil justice and vernacular education, which form part of their work in backward districts. In an article on *The Magistrate and Collector, N. W. P.*, that appeared nearly fifteen years ago in the *Calcutta Review*, it was reckoned, if we remember right, that he had a dozen masters, that is, that there was that number of departments to which he had to furnish periodical returns. British India has been defined to be a despotism tempered by tabulated statements; and the greater part of these are still furnished by the District Officer, though perhaps some steps may have been taken, since the appearance of the article referred to, with the view of simplifying his relations in this respect. But, on the other hand, his general duties have largely increased. It would hardly be believed by the "Gentlemen of England," or even by those of our Presidency towns, what a prodigious amount of work is got through by this class of official. Let it only be remembered that, in addition to criminal and rent-cases that are disposed of during the year by thousands in his Court, or in those of his subordinates, he has charge of the cross roads and other minor public works throughout a territory containing many thousand square miles; the preparation of annual accounts and agricultural statistics in some fifteen hundred estates; the management of charitable and municipal institutions in a considerable number of towns; the control of the police; and the charge of the excise, stamp, revenue, and income-tax assessments.

Then again he is, in his turn, supervised and inspected. To him ever and anon enters the Commissioner, who appears in the character of a "chiel takin notes," and is nothing if not critical. The departments of Police and of separate revenue also send their representatives periodically; and once in every two or three years the much-enduring man has to devote the leisure of a cold-weather week to the reception of the Lieutenant-Governor. It is then that his cares are at a climax. For days before the important arrival mounted policemen gallop to and fro, Tehsildars bully and bustle, Chuprassees bluster and plunder, labourers and supplies are driven in from every quarter. Here is a load of tent pegs, there a basket of eggs; goats bleat and fowls cackle, grass disappears from the plain and tents arise during the night like Jonah's gourd. The eventful morning breaks upon the District Officer standing (in the shining hat which he brought from home after his last furlough, and whose incurable creases betray the effects of idleness in a hot climate) to await the arrival of the cavalcade. The sun rises and mounts higher and higher; and the "Europe hat" becomes more and more tight, and less and less a protection. At last, out of a cloud of dust, emerges a guard of native lancers; then a barouche and pair; off goes the Europe hat, responded to by a salute of the same nature from the carriage; the Tehsildars roll from their horses; the District Officer canters along like a lamb to the slaughter by the side of the fatal car. Here on the threshold of his purgatory let us leave him, hopeful that he may come out of it as silver that is tried in the fire, to be transmitted in due course into the more precious metal of a Commissioner or an Officiating Secretary to Government. All he has to do is to *answer every question promptly*,—whether rightly or wrongly is a minor affair. Woe in that hour to the man who cannot state glibly the number of persons in his district, dividing them into male and female, Mahommedan and Hindoo; stating also the mileage of his roads, the number of his ferries, the course of traffic, the prevailing epidemics, and the market day at the principal towns.

Such is the District Officer of the present. What will be the District Officer of the future? Is he to be less equestrian, yet not less energetic, more intellectual, yet equally manly, or is the proverbial antithesis of brains and bowels never to be rectified, so that the one cannot be obtained without the sacrifice of the other?—*Englishman.*

ROMANCE IN HIGH LIFE.

WE are likely, it is stated, to have another great social romance shortly. The story which I see stated in one or two quarters is, that a certain peer now about sixty, married some thirty years ago the daughter of another peer, and that at the time he contracted this marriage he was already married. When very young he had fallen in love with a girl of obscure origin and had induced her to become his mistress. In order to quiet her scruples he went through a form of marriage which he believed to be null and void, and which she too must have supposed to be so. By his second marriage he has a large family—some in the law, some in the Church, some in the civil service—and many of the daughters are well married. There are also children by the first wife. A few years ago this wife-mistress consulted the lawyers, and was assured by them that her marriage was perfectly legal. Thereupon she not unnaturally desired to establish the legitimacy of her children, and her own right to be a countess. For some time the sinews of war were not forthcoming, but very recently a wealthy brother has returned from Australia, and he, preferring to be brother to a countess instead of an earl's mistress, has furnished the necessary funds, and it is expected that the case will shortly come on for trial.—*London Letter.*

THE END OF THE DUAL GOVERNMENT.

(*Saturday Review*, March 12.)

AT last! The Dual Government of the Army is under sentence of death, and if the recommendations of Lord Northbrook's Committee are honestly worked out, the office of Commander-in-Chief will become what it ought always to have been, a mere departmental office placed side by side with the departments of Control and Finance, under the common direction of the Secretary of State and his permanent Under-Secretary. We have struggled so long and so patiently for this grand reform that we are not at all disposed to cavil at the little devices by which the importance of the proposed measures has been sought to be disguised. The change will be a revolution in the administration of the Commander-in-Chief, but one that, by relieving him of indefinite duties of interposing in matters properly belonging to other departments, will enormously increase the efficiency, and therefore the dignity, of the office. And it is very satisfactory to find, from the evidence of the Duke of Cambridge, how completely His Royal Highness recognises and how frankly he accepts the broad principle of this sweeping reform.

We postponed all observation of Mr. Cardwell's mysterious utterances before the appearance of the Reports of his Committee, in the full conviction that behind the rounded periods of the Minister a really great work was going on; and we have not been disappointed. There is very much in the scheme of the Committee which invites criticism, but its outline is so broad and its basis so sound that we shall for the present defer all consideration of details. The cardinal point was to get rid of the duality between the War Office and the Horse Guards, both in principle and practice, and we shall not quarrel with the result because Mr. Cardwell curiously persists in denying the existence of the abuse which he proposes to eradicate. In principle the Dual Government was as effectually smitten by the Minister's public declaration that the Queen's Warrant which sanctioned it was mere waste paper, and that this view was concurred in by the Field-Marshal Commanding in Chief, as if the more constitutional course had been pursued of revoking the Royal Warrant by another instrument emanating from Her Majesty. Perhaps this is the first time that the undoubted prerogative of the Crown has been narrowed by the verbal statement of a Minister that the Royal signature to a solemn instrument was a mere nullity. But though a different method might have been more respectful and constitutional, the result is the same, and the principle of duality is dead at last. A nominal change in the principles of administration would of course be idle if the practice were not remodelled in the same sense, and this we rejoice to see will be done if the recommendations of the Committee are followed. Just as it was the cue of the Minister to deny the existence of duality in principle, so he has steadily sought to ignore its existence in practice, and even now no doubt he will try to persuade others, and perhaps himself, that what his Committee propose are only trifling alterations in detail. There is no great harm in these tactics except their childishness. They will not throw dust in the eyes of any one, and they were entirely unnecessary to reconcile the Duke of Cambridge to what, in common with every other man of administrative capacity, he plainly sees to be an inevitable, and in its broad features a most essential, change. Nothing about the blue-book on which we are commenting is more satisfactory than the evidence of His Royal Highness. In almost every line he shows how fully he understands that the system has been dual, and is to be so no longer; and, subject to certain criticisms in detail, he accepts the position with a frankness which might have been expected, and which augurs well for the future working of the reconstituted War Office.

As we have said, the new scheme leaves the purely military department as completely under the Commander-in-Chief as supply and Finance are to be under the heads of those branches of administration; and it must soon be found that a thorough departmental control under the Secretary of State over all that appertains to the fighting business will give far more efficiency and power of usefulness than an indefinite and quasi-independent right of checking and remonstrating about the doings of collateral departments. According to the old practice, every detail of Supply was communicated and minuted and corresponded about by two distinct sets of officers, one under the Horse Guards and the other under the War Office. If the clothing officers went wrong, as the Duke of Cambridge puts it, "even to a button," a separate machinery existed by which the offence became known to the Commander-in-Chief, who considered himself "responsible for everything," and duly interposed to set it right. Practically we gather from the evidence of His Royal Highness that everything which in any way concerned the well-being of the soldier, in barrack accommodation, in clothing, and in supplies of all kinds, was brought to the knowledge of the Commander-in-Chief by a distinct channel, and that it was his duty so to supervise the action of the supply departments at the War Office as to furnish a perpetual check upon them. In short, all the officers who catered in any way for the soldier—which means substantially all the staff of the War Office—were subject to a double check, first through their superiors in Pall Mall, culminating in the Secretary of State, and secondly through a military Staff, which culminated in the Commander-in-Chief. It pleases Mr. Cardwell to say that this was not dual administration in practice. We do not care what it is called. In fact it was duality; but we are quite content to adopt the famous Cambridge verdict, and acquit Mr. Cardwell of having ever promoted this mischievous system, on the condition (which seems likely to be fulfilled) that he never does so again. Undoubtedly the old plan had this to recommend it, that there were two sets of eyes to see that the soldier had his due. But then at what frightful cost and complication this check and countercheck machinery was kept in action comes out plainly enough from all the evidence before the Committee. One can readily understand the shade of reluctance with which the Duke of Cambridge contemplates the surrender of the protecting care which he exercised over the minutest details affecting the soldier's comfort. But the method of setting one great department to do its own work, and another great department to watch every detail and remonstrate against every error, is radically wrong and monstrously expensive, and in the case of the army had expanded itself into the most extraordinary complication of offices with interlacing and overlapping duties that perhaps was ever constructed. The waste of labour disclosed by the evidence is something appalling, and one is almost provoked into the blasphemy of saying that it would be better that a wrong button should be supplied now and then than that such a duplicated machinery should exhaust the funds and cripple the action of our military authorities. The true way to prevent errors and abuses in any department is by the action of its special chief, aided by a due organization of his subordinate staff, and subject to the general direction of the central authority. The cases, and they must be numerous, in which the action of the Supply department may affect the Military department can always be more effectually dealt with by free communication between the heads of each, and also between their local representatives, than by making the Horse Guards a sort of detective office, as it has been, to find out and expose the errors of the War Office. These are the merest elements of administrative science, and a scheme based upon them cannot fail to work in the hands of competent officers. In other hands no system would work, but it is of the essence of due departmental organization to create in every chief officer the strongest motive to secure efficient subordinates [illegible] wise Minister will be slow to taint with political patronage or favouritism the supply of officers on whose competency the success of his administration must depend.

We need scarcely add that the Committee have carefully dwelt upon the absolute necessity of including the military department under the same roof with the rest of the War Administration. Without this it would be almost impracticable to put the new scheme into working order, and money [illegible] laid out than to pro[illegible] accommodation of the [illegible] subordinate officers.

BILLIARDS.—Cook, [illegible] the most wonderful break [illegible] cricket scores we hear of [illegible] soon exceed this. The [illegible] universally [illegible] all spot-strokes which these [illegible] ought have been tolerated [illegible] *Letter.*

THERE was some very curious riding at Windsor this week, where some "premier hands" in [illegible] ty's Guards made their first appearance [illegible] public and formally read the old saying [illegible] can't ride." They had lived that saying down during the last two or three years, for there are few better men than Colonel Knox, Captain Harford, Mr. Pritchard, Captain Tempest, &c., &c., but some of the performers at Windsor revived it, and I fear there are no promising young ones to replace the old hands. One young fellow, an heir to a Scotch Marquisate, rode in spectacles and charged everything and everybody, and other youngsters, though hopelessly out of the race, went on and finished in the most ludicrous manner, much to every one's amusement. Well, we can't be all giants, and perhaps these young men will improve. There is plenty of room for it. Two worse days' sport I never saw than the Windsor meeting, bad riding, moderate horses, and hollow wins. As a rule the winner was at the chair when the second horse was getting over the last fence but one, and in one event an universal 'scrimmage' of three or four in a ditch together enlivened the proceedings. The ladies, and there were lots of them present, seemed to enjoy it very much, and the Prince looked happy and I hope for a time forgot his troubles. He is on a visit to Mr. Chaplin at Lincoln to enjoy a day or two with the Burton and the society of one or two of his intimates, and the week after next he goes to Kimbolton where there will be no lack of fun you may depend, and to which ducal or rather duchessal mansion,—for it is *place aux dames* there above all other places—I trust *atra cura* will not accompany him.—*London Letter,* (March 4).

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THE PRINCE OF WALES.

PERHAPS it is for the best that H. R. H. has been mentioned in the Mordaunt case, as it has enabled the Prince to come forward, and by his emphatic denial of guilt purge himself from the accusation. Sorry I am to say, however, that that denial has not purged him in the eyes of the lower orders of the metropolis, who have been inflamed by the perusal of the most atrocious "True Narratives" so called of the Mordaunt case, purporting to give some unpublished letters of the Prince, &c., and which publications are exposed for sale in low neighbourhoods side by side with indecent valentines. It is to be regretted that when the police the other day made a seizure of a lot of the latter, they did not make a clean sweep of the former, but Colonel Henderson and his subordinates seem to have learnt the amusing game of "how *not* to do it" to perfection. These pamphlets have borne fruit in some unpleasant demonstrations against the Prince at two theatres which he and the Princess have visited lately. So marked were they at the Adelphi last Saturday that H. R. H. left the box immediately on the termination of each act and did not return till the curtain rose again. They proceeded from the lowest of the low of course, but it made one's blood boil to feel that the Princess was obliged to hear them, and her pained look was but too apparent. At the Globe a few nights previously there were similar outbreaks of the opinion of the vulgar herd, and so I suppose will it continue, until the nine days' wonder, of the Heir Apparent coming forward in the Divorce Court to deny on oath that he had broken the seventh commandment, shall have passed away. The Prince took the step he did after consulting with the Lord Chancellor, who, as keeper of the royal conscience, was the proper authority to go to for advice. I hear he bore himself with great dignity in Court, as why should he not, and though his brow has worn a rather troubled look since, why that was to be expected. If he lives to be a very old man, he will never forget this year or last; and without in the slightest degree pretending to lecture my future sovereign, which can be well left to the *Daily Telegraph* 'gusher'—who, be it murder, adultery or petty larceny, is always equal to the occasion and came out strongly on this one, bidding the Prince be a good boy in future, love his wife and not go flirting in ever so platonic a way with married ladies—I may be permitted to hope he has learnt prudence and circumspection. We all know about that—

> "Fierce light which beats upon a throne"—

and certainly the Prince of Wales has had its fiery rays concentrated on himself after a fashion of which the not over correct memories of some of his immediate ancestors can scarcely afford a parallel. To have lived to be an object of pity and commiseration to the *Daily Telegraph* was surely the hardest cut of all, and I did feel much for him, when I read the gushing article. The coarsest remark of the greatest rough in the shilling gallery would fall comparatively harmless by the side of that effusion, which must have brought, I should think, the flush of crimson to the royal forehead, and a half wish for those good old days when Kings and Princes had authority in the land "Her Majesty's Tower" (of which Mr. Hepworth Dixon writes so pleasantly) and the block on Tower Hill were institutions thereof. I fear that good Queen Bess would have made short work with the 'gusher' if she would have caught him, and perhaps beheaded a proprietor or two if she could not.—*London Letter.*

POSSIBILITIES OF TRADE WITH AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, FEBRUARY 20, 1870.

THE assent of the Reichsrath to the supplemental convention of the Anglo-Austrian Treaty of Commerce, negotiated so far back as 1865, brings to a rather inadequate conclusion the first attempt to establish direct trade between Great Britain and Austria; but it is, at all events, a step in advance. It must not be forgotten in England that access to the markets of the world, and along with it the only means whereby a nation could be practically trained in the principles of political economy, formerly depended upon maritime intercourse, and that Austria has been till quite lately shut out altogether from a school which for you has been open for centuries. Thanks to steam, the Adriatic Sea, so formidable to sailing ships, now affords to Austria an easy route to the Atlantic, while the Suez Canal brings it nearer to the markets of the East. Politico-economical questions are now opened in Austria for the first time, and it ought not to be a matter of surprise if even among official persons those short-sighted prejudices get the upper hand which regard Free Trade as inimical to the public prosperity, and inculcate the notion that the wealth of the nation will suffer if the people are allowed to buy what they want in the cheapest market. The speech lately made by M. Thiers in the French Corps Legislatif, in defence of Protectionism, is an instance of the supremacy which such prejudices can establish over a cultivated and powerful mind.

Since in Austria every admission of cheaper commodities from abroad is generally regarded in the light of a misfortune, it is not to be wondered at that an equivalent should be demanded for every reduction of import duties. But England, having already abolished all protective import duties, has no equivalent to offer, and, therefore, free trade with England is an especial object of dread. The difference between the English and the Austrian idea of trade was ludicrously exhibited in the course of the negotiations for a reduction of the duty levied on the import of herrings. In a Catholic country, where church fasts are frequent, herrings are an important means of subsistence, and as there are no herrings in the Mediterranean and the Adriatic, Austria is entirely dependent upon foreigners for this useful article of food. But, as the tariff levied a tax of 50 florins per ton on the import of herrings, those who wanted to eat herrings had to pay 50 florins per ton to the Government for the exercise of that privilege, and very few herrings were purchased. During the recent negotiations, as soon as it was proposed on the part of Austria to reduce the duty, the Austrian diplomatists asked, "But what are you going to give us if we lower the duty on herrings?" "More herrings," was the reply of Mr. Bonar, the free trade plenipotentiary.

At all events, the first step is taken, and the possibility of a trade between the two countries is procured, but in Austria it will be difficult to turn the change to profitable account; we must look for this to the enterprising and practical spirit of the English people. What, it may be asked, has Austria to offer; what articles can Austria supply better in quality and cheaper in price than they could be procured elsewhere? Among articles of this description may be enumerated wheat, yeast, wine, iron, and timber. The wheat flour of Austria possesses properties of special excellence, containing far more gluten than the flour produced in any other European country. The excellence of everything which is made of flour, bread, puddings, maccaroni, and ship biscuits, depends upon the quantity of gluten contained in it. Anybody who has eaten these articles at Vienna can testify to their incomparable qualities, and their superiority is largely due to the large proportion of gluten found in the flour of which they are made. The quality of the yeast used in Vienna must also be credited with its share in the result. Yeast of that peculiar kind which is produced by the fermentation of grain, and which reproduces similar fermentation, was formerly known only as a collateral product of the brewery or distillery. But at Vienna yeast is manufactured for its own sake, not from wheat or barley, but from maize, a species of grain specially fitted for its production. Yeast so manufactured is of the finest quality; it ferments quickly, and with certainty, and gives remarkable whiteness to the bread. Formerly it retained its serviceable qualities in summer only eight days at the longest; but by the newest methods of manufacture, (those employed, for example, at the works of Mautner and Sons, Vienna,) it keeps good for a considerable time and in all degrees of temperature. By means of this yeast fresh bread can be produced on shipboard as often as may be necessary, a great advantage on long voyages, and one not previously attainable. Neither the wheat nor the yeast can be placed among the cheapest articles of their class, but their quality is first-rate, and those who have tasted the bread made at Vienna will readily pay a higher price for diet so wholesome and agreeable.

I am honestly able to say a good word for Austrian, or, rather, Hungarian wines. White and red wines [illegible] markable for their gently stimulating properties, and for the small quantity of alcohol they contain as compared with the manufactured wines of other countries, and are especially suited for the moist climate of England. They are also free from acidity, and this, in conjunction with their stimulating properties, makes [illegible] This beer can be bought in Vienna at from 6s. to 10s. per dozen gallons, but it will always be relatively a dearer beverage than wine. The Austrian railway companies have resolved to establish reduced rates of transport for all goods destined for export via the Suez Canal, and the same reduced rates will be extended to all goods intended for the English market. In another letter I shall have something to say respecting iron and timber. For the present I leave you with our flour, yeast, wine, and beer, all luxuries, perhaps, but of unrivalled excellence; and for many purposes, as traders are privileged to say of their wares, absolutely indispensable.—*Manchester Examiner.*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—For Breakfast.—The *Globe* says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).—Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies' Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Customers' Daily Balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" " 6 " " 5 "
" " 12 " " 6 "

EXCHANGE.

On London at 6 months' sight 1/11 3/4
" " 3 " 1/11 9/16
" on demand 1/11 1/4
" Scotland and Ireland 1/11 3/16
Circular Notes 1/11 1/8

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
Bombay, 2nd April 1870.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.) Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited.
The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Subscribed Capital $50,00,000
Paid-up Capital $35,00,000
Reserve Fund $7,00,000

LONDON BANKERS.—The London and County Bank.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

George F. Heard, Esq., Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co.—Chairman.
Julius Menke, Esq., Messrs. W. Pustan & Co.—Vice-Chairman.
Solomon D. Sassoon, Esq., Messrs. D. Sassoon Sons & Co.
W. H. Forbes, Esq., Messrs. Russell & Co.
W. Lemann, Esq., Messrs. Gilman & Co.
Hon. James B. Taylor, Messrs. Smith, Archer & Co.
James P. Duncanson, Esq., Messrs. Gibb, Livingstone & Co.
E. R. Belilios, Esq., Merchant.
George I. Helland, Esq., Messrs. John Burd & Co.
A. Joost, Esq., Messrs. Siemssen & Co.
R. Rowett, Esq., Messrs. Holiday, Wise & Co.

HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.

CHIEF MANAGER—Victor Kresser, Esq.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Shanghai. Foochow. Calcutta.
Hankow. Yokohama. Bombay.
London.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

The Bank grants drafts at Current rates of Exchange on the London and the County Bank, London. It also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at its various Branches in India, China, and Japan.

INTEREST.

On Fixed Deposits will be allowed, payable half-yearly, as follows:—

12 Months .... 6 per cent per annum.
6 " .... 5 do. do.
4 " .... 3 do. do.

In the meantime the Bank does not open Current Accounts.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Any information as to rules of business may be obtained at the office or by letter to the Agent.

R. STEVENSON,
Bombay, 27th September, 1869. Agent in Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and Europe Engaged, and Baggage Received and Shipped.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES REALIZED.

CIRCULAR NOTES and SOVEREIGNS SUPPLIED.

BILLS GRANTED on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London, at the exchange of the day.

Bills drawn on Messrs. COUTTS & Co., London, for sums of £100 and upwards at three days to six months after sight.

APPROVED DRAFTS on Calcutta and Madras on demand, and Government Currency Notes of any Circle of Payment received at par.

CORRESPONDENTS—
GRINDLAY & Co., LONDON.
GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA.

WANTED.

UP-COUNTRY RESIDENTS visiting Bombay can be accommodated with First Class BOARD and LODGING at Rs. 4 per day, five minutes walk from the Fort.

Permanent Boarders at a reduced rate.

Quarters good and healthy, commanding a view of Back Bay, Harbour and Esplanade. Address "Gazette" Office, Fort, No. 44.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET, from 1st May 1870, a COMMODIOUS and AIRY BUNGALOW, at Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of SIR CHARLES SARGENT, KT. Apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co.

MALABAR HILL.—TO BE LET, from the 25th instant, the BUNGALOW now occupied by Edward Bigg, Esq. Rent moderate. For particulars apply to Messrs EDWARD BIGG & Co., Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3-4 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, at T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON'S, Hummum Street,

A very great choice of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, by the best makers.

Repairs in Watches, Clocks and Jewellery undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON.

FOR SALE, PAINTS and OILS from the Manufactory of Messrs. JOHN, MATHEWS & Co., HATTON GARDEN WORKS.

PAINTS,—White, Green, Black and Chocolate.
Zinc Metallic White.
White Zinc.
White Lead.
Red Lead.
Oxide of Iron.

OILS.—Boiled and Raw Linseed.

Apply to the Agents in Bombay,
14, Meadow Street. OWEN & OKELL.

FOR SALE, at the METAL MART, Boree Bunder, PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, from 6 to 12 horse power.

These Engines have been specially prepared by Messrs. Clayton & Shuttleworth for the districts, and are adapted for working Pumps, Circular Saw Benches, Mortar Mills, &c., and can be driven either off the fly wheel on one side or off the driving pulley on the other.

The Boilers having been made under careful superintendence, the Engines can be safely worked up to double their nominal horse power.

Prices and further particulars can be had on application.

W. NICOL & Co.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—JUST LANDED, DOUBLE BARREL LIFT PUMPS, worked by hand, 8 inches bore, 14 inches stroke, on malleable iron wheels, having ball joint where the suction pipe joins the table, and leather hose pipe 6 feet long 5½" diameter for the discharge, with 24 feet malleable iron suction pipe in 4 lengths with flanged joints.

Galvanised Iron Hand Pumps, on tripod stands, with 20 feet of Suction Hose.

One 8 Horse Power Horizontal Steam Pump, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with Boiler and Fittings complete. [illegible] of Wrought Iron Piping and Bend to each.

One Portable Steam Crane, complete, to lift 5 Tons, by J Taylor & Co., Liverpool.

Two High Pressure Horizontal Steam Engines, each 12 Horse Power nominal, with Boilers and Mountings complete.

Hand Fire Engines, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with Suction and Delivery Hose, complete.

Galvanised Corrugated Sheet Iron, in Sheets 6, 7, and 8 feet by 16, 18, 20, and 24 Gauge.

Galvanised Iron Ridging and Fixings.

A few Wrought Iron Plate Girders, 33 feet long, 24 inch deep, weighing about 1 cwt. per lineal foot.

Crab Winches, Galvanised Blocks, Chain, Duplex Punches, Cast, Wrought Galvanised Iron and Lead Piping.

Bar, Angle, Tee, Plate and Sheet Iron, Cast, Shear and Blister Steel, Bolts and Nuts; also a quantity of untapped Nuts of sizes (Machine made.)

Pickaxes, Hoes, Nails, &c.

A large assortment of Hammers.

Plain Sheet and Perforated Zinc.

Whitworth's Taps and Dies.

Fire Brick and Clay.

Suction and Leather Delivery Hose.

Beams and Scales and Weights.

A few Coal Skips suitable for weighing Coal on board ships.

Estimates given for all description of Ironwork and Machinery on application.

9th March 1870. W. NICOL & Co.

JAMES W. ALLAN AND Co.,
(Late KINLOCH AND ALLAN)
3, NESBIT LANE, FORT,
BOMBAY.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
India Rubber Suction Hose.
India Rubber Sheet.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Portland Cement.
Crab Winches, Bench Vices, Buckets, Shovels.
One Pumping Engine to lift and force 3,000 gallons per hour, complete, with pipes.
One Circumferenter, complete.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end he cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required

JAMES W. ALLAN & Co. having been appointed Sole Agents, for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Nettings Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

NOTICES.

H. R. H. the DUKE of EDINBURGH.—A fine PORTRAIT of H. R. H. the DUKE of EDINBURGH on toned India paper engraved by WILLIAM HOLL after A. DE SALOME.

The original picture was exhibited in the Royal Academy of London, and was engraved by Royal command; it is the only engraved Portrait of H. R. H. in existence.

We have just received a few copies, and we can positively state that they are the ONLY ones sent to India for sale.

Size of Picture 22 inches by 16 inches. They can be had either framed or unframed.

SOUNDY AND Co.

GEORGE NICOLL AND Co.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

GOLD MEDAL, BROACH EXHIBITION.

KEYLESS WATCHES, Gold and Silver, of every description

SILVER HUNTERS, warranted for 2 years. Price Rs. 50.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MARBLE and ALABASTER CLOCKS, a great variety in stock. FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

JUST RECEIVED an excellent assortment of GOLD KEYLESS REPEATERS, repeating the Hours, Half Hours, Quarters and Minutes.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co

DIVAN EXCHANGE, having been newly RE-FITTED and RE-OPENED under European Management, and having engaged a FRENCH COOK specially to prepare Hot Tiffins, Pastry (both French and English), Ices, Sweetmeats and delicacies of all descriptions, is now ready to give its patrons every kind of Refreshment in first class style.

And has also the
FINEST BILLIARD SALOON IN BOMBAY.

No. 5 Apollo Street.

DICKSON & Co.'s AUSTRALASIAN HOTEL, No. 3, FORBES STREET, will be OPEN on the 12th instant. Messrs. D. & Co. have spared no expense to make their Establishment the most comfortable and recherche. Tiffin, Billiard, and Reading Rooms in the Fort. Breakfast and Dinners for large or small parties on the shortest notice. Wines, Spirits and Beer of the best Brands procurable. Hot Tiffins sent to any part of the Fort. Messrs. D. & Co., having had great experience in out-door catering, are prepared to supply on the shortest notice Wedding Breakfasts, Ball Suppers, and Pic Nic Parties.

10th March 1870.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—MR J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the ALEXANDRA HOTEL, begs to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen that he has resumed the management of the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation. There are besides three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE AND COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room, adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other Refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove, just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.
WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).
ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

TERMS—STRICTLY CASH.

PURE AERATED WATERS,
MANUFACTURED AND SUPPLIED,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BY
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS GIVEN TO THE PURIFICATION OF THE WATER EMPLOYED, WHEREBY THE SUPERIORITY OF THE COMPANY'S PREPARATIONS IS MAINTAINED.

SODA WATER AND POTASH WATER.
TONIC or QUININE WATER.—The numerous imitations of this refreshing and invigorating water testify to the appreciation in which it is held by the public.
SELTZER WATER, from an analysis of the German Spa Waters.
LEMONADE AND GINGERADE.

AERATED WATERS FOR MEDICINAL USE.
PURE AERATED WATER.
SODA WATER, 15 grs. (Liq. Sodæ Effervescens P.B.)
POTASH, 15 grs. (Liq. Potassæ Effervescens P.B.)
CITRATE OF POTASH, 30 grs.
AMMONIA, 10 grs.
LITHIA, 5 grs. (Liq. Lithiæ Effervescens P.B.)
LITHIA POTASH.
LITHIA AMMONIA, &c.

N.B.—AERATED WATERS when received should be at once unpacked and the bottles laid on their sides, to ensure the liquid covering the Corks, with a layer of dry straw between. If this [illegible]

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY (FORT & BYCULLA,) & POONA.

BRITISH INDIAN SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY (Limited), in connection with the ANGLO-MEDITERRANEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY (Limited), the FALMOUTH, GIBRALTAR and MALTA TELEGRAPH COMPANY (Limited), and the MARSEILLES, ALGIERS and MALTA TELEGRAPH COMPANY (Limited).

Direct Submarine Telegraph Communication with EUROPE and AMERICA via RED SEA, EGYPT, and MALTA.

The British Indian Submarine Telegraph between BOMBAY and SUEZ will be OPENED for the Transmission of Messages to ADEN, EGYPT, EUROPE and AMERICA on the 26th March.

THE PUBLIC ARE PARTICULARLY REQUESTED TO INSERT, IN THE PREAMBLE OF EACH MESSAGE, via RED SEA, TO INSURE ITS BEING SENT BY THE SUBMARINE ROUTE. THESE WORDS WILL BE TRANSMITTED FREE OF CHARGE.

Until the opening of the Falmouth, Gibraltar and Malta line, which will be laid in May next, messages for England will be forwarded by the British Indian Submarine Telegraph Company's lines to Alexandria, and thence by the Anglo-Mediterranean Telegraph Company's Cable to Malta and their land lines through Italy

These lines are worked throughout by English Clerks under one Management.

The following Tariff has been arranged for the transmission of Messages from Bombay:—

RATES FOR TELEGRAMS OF TWENTY WORDS

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Aden	15 0 0	Luxemburg	28 0 0
Algeria	28 8 0	Malta	25 4 0
Austria	27 12 0	Norway	29 0 0
Baden	27 4 0	Papal States	26 8 0
Barbary, Tripoli, Bhenghazi	24 0 0	Portugal	30 10 8
Bavaria	27 4 0	Russia, Europe	29 12 0
Belgium	27 12 0	Do on Caucasus	31 0 0
Corfu	27 12 0	Do Asia, West of Tomsk	32 12 0
Denmark	28 0 0	Do Asia, East of Tomsk	36 0 0
Egypt	20 0 0	Servia	28 0 0
France and Corsica	27 12 0	Spain	31 8 0
Germany, North	27 12 0	Sweden	28 12 0
Gibraltar	29 0 0	Switzerland	27 0 0
Greece	28 0 0	Tunis	28 8 0
Great Britain	30 0 0	Turkey, Europe	28 0 0
Hungary	27 12 0	Do Asia, Seaports	29 12 0
Hohenzollern	27 8 0	Do do Inland	31 4 0
Holland	27 12 0	United Principalities	28 0 0
Italy	26 8 0	Wurtemburg	27 8 0
London	30 0 0		

HALF THE ABOVE RATES FOR EVERY ADDITIONAL TEN WORDS.

SPECIAL TARIFF FOR TELEGRAMS OF TEN WORDS.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Alexandria	13 8 0	Great Britain & Ireland	20 0 0
Aden	10 0 0	Malta	17 0 0
Cairo	13 8 0	Suez	13 8 0

Messages for this line will be received at the Government Telegraph Office, but it is necessary that the words "Via Red Sea," should always be written in the preamble.

Message forms or books will be supplied gratis on application to the undersigned.

For further particulars apply to
GEORGE B. STACEY,
Bombay, 26th March 1870. General Superintendent,

STATIONERY CABINETS, with Folding Doors, Drawers, and Divisions for Stationery of all useful sizes; Porcelain Tablet, screw top Ink-bottles, Date Case, etc.

	Rs.
Oak, quarto size	35
Do. foolscap size	50
Mahogany, quarto size	28
Ditto foolscap size	55

METAL STATIONERY CABINETS, Japanned black, with gilt edges, having space for stationery, ink-bottles, &c., and fitted with a good lock. Rs. 23-8.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

METAL STATIONERY RACKS, Japanned black, with gilt edges, strongly recommended for their neatness and durability. Price Rs. 7-8.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

TUCKER'S REGISTERED TRAVELLERS' LAMPS.—To those who are frequently changing, these will be found an inestimable comfort, each securely packs with all its requisites into a strong metal bound case, in which it will stand the roughest usage uninjured.

No. 1. A strong PILLAR TABLE LAMP, with glasses, extra chimneys, a gross of wicks, lamp scissors, glass cleaner, &c.—Price Rs. 55.

No. 2. The same of a large size.—Rs. 68.

No. 3. A size larger, and having in addition a bronzed sling and chains, which enable it to be used either as a TABLE or HANGING LAMP.—Rs. 85.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

TUCKER'S IMPROVED TENT LAMPS, with full sized burner, reflector, extra chimneys, wind guard, 1 gross wicks, and air-tight feeding can (in which a quart of oil may be carried), all packing securely into a strong metal bound case.—Rs. 30.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

TUCKER'S REGISTERED CAMP LANTERN.—This is so arranged that it may be used as a SIDE, HANGING, PILLAR, or TABLE READING LAMP. It is complete in itself, and packs into a very small compass. The lamp is so constructed that leakage whilst travelling is impossible, and in the case of oil not being procurable, candles can be used.—Rs. 16.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

TUCKER'S HAND LANTERNS, very useful for domestic and other purposes. Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 5.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

LOVERS' LAMP.—This is designed as a Night Light to supersede the common Tumbler Lamp, from which so many accidents and annoyances arise: it will give a good steady light for twenty-four hours without attention.

Price, with box of wicks .... Rs. 5

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,
No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, wholesale and retail.

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GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lb., 20 lbs. and upwards Re. 1 per lb.

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Kerosine Oil—best refined.

900 Ash oars, 9 to 18 feet long	5 as. per foot.
100 barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs	Rs. 10 per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs	" 125 each.
Do. 800 "	" 100 "
American Union Scales	" 30 "
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs	" 15 "
Do. 4 "	" 10 "
Post-office Scales, ½ oz.	" 10 "
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins	" 6 per doz.
Do. Oysters, "	" 6 "
Condensed Milk	" 12 "
American Cheese	" 1 per lb.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Street lantern

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.

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22 APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIATE,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
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Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
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Best American Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
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3. THE LIFE REVENUE, which for 1868, consisted of—
   Life Premiums £267,533
   Interest on Funds, &c .... 93,210 — 360,748

THE RATES of PREMIUM are moderate.

NINE-TENTHS of the WHOLE PROFITS in the Life Business are divided amongst the assured in the Participating Scale every FIVE YEARS.

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Bombay, 29th March 1870.

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FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A. D. 1720.

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This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period of nearly One Hundred and Fifty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured.

The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy-holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured, or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

The Premiums have been computed from the most recent information on the subject of European mortality in India, and they will be reduced to the corresponding English rates on the return to Europe of the persons whose lives are Assured.

Premiums may be made payable either yearly or half-yearly.

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Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birthday.	For the whole term of Life. With profits.	For the whole term of Life. Without profits.	Age next birth day.	For the terms of one and seven years respectively. One year.	For the terms of one and seven years respectively. Seven years.
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Further information, forms of Applications, and Prospectuses can be had on application to

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UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 64.

Subscribed Capital .... £ 500,000.
Paid-up Capital .... £ 50,000.
Invested Capital and accumulated assets...Rs. 84,37,750,

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After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given. [illegible] moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1868, was 9,542 assuring	£8,650,615- 8-11
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	£1,693,344-18- 6
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1868 were	£843,755-15- 4

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1868.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate	Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit	" 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium	Rs. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate	Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above	" 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium	Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, i. e., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

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FORBES & C[illegible]

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Retiring Provision combined with Life Assurance.
Free Policies issued which can never altogether lapse through non-payment of Premium.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly as desired.
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Do.	1863	311,668
Do.	1865	414,733
Do.	1867	460,553
Showing an increase over 1859 of		£232,239

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Life premiums for	1860	£73,150
Do.	1862	105,703
Do.	1864	152,159

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Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st January 1869.

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The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.

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With which is now united
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An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

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THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.

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LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

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The non-participating rates of Premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide upon proposals submitted, to issue Policies, and to settle claims. [illegible] the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of a subscribed Capital of not less than FIVE CRORES of RUPEES, coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.

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PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or 'Cross,' as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 25, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE of elegant costly carved blackwood and mahogany household furniture, splendid piano and musical box, plated glass and porcelainware, lamps, pictures, first class carriages, horses and harness, &c., &c., &c., being the property of Doctor W S. Eccles, at his bungalow, Malabar Hill, opposite the Police Chowky.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 7th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. are favoured with instructions to submit to sale by Public Auction at Malabar Hill, opposite the Police Chowky, the property of the above gentleman now changing his residence, the whole of the excellent English Blackwood Drawing, Dining and bedroom Furniture, consisting of round, Pier Sofa, Dining, Washing, Dressing and Office Tables, Easy, Prideau, rocking Baba's Drawing, Dining and bedroom chairs, Sofa, whatnots, Teapoys, Sideboard, Bengal Baby's and family cots, chest of drawers, Wardrobes, Japanned air tight Trunk, Chemicals, air Pump, Medicine chest, Table Ornaments, Pictures, Hanging and Table lamps, Best Plated Glass and Procelainware, a full toned Mahogany Piano and Musical Box with drum and bells and castanets. Fast trotting Horses with Carriages and harness, she and he goat, China Mattings Screens, Bath dispense and Cookroom Furnitures, Flower pots and Ferns and sundry other miscellaneous articles. Catalogues are published, and will be had on application, and the property is now on view.

Bombay, 7th April 1870. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.,
NOS. 12 AND 13, APOLLO STREET.

AN AUCTION SALE of handsome household furniture, fine square pianoforte by J. C. Doring and Co, plated glass and crockery, &c., at Bellasis Road, (opposite the shop of Messrs. Treacher and Co.)

On Wednesday, the 13th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee and Co. will submit for sale by public auction, at the above-mentioned place, all the handsome carved furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, a fine mahogany square pianoforte by J. C. Doring & Co., &c., the property of R. P. Brunton, Esq The same comprises, carved circular pier and other tables, whatnots, chiffoniers, teapoys, conversation, sofa and reclining couches, drawing-room, easy and arm chairs, horned hatstand pier glasses in gilt frames, carved lady's writing table, dining and camp tables, sideboard, bronze hanging argand lamps, folding screen, carpets, carved 4 post bedsteads, dressing and wash hand tables, toilet glasses, presses, wardrobes, chests of drawers, light American chairs, plated double light hanging argand lamp and drops, cutlery, rocking horse, copper cooking utensils and dispense articles, &c.

No catalogues and the property will be on view, 4 days previous to the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of CLAIMS of the BANK of INDIA (In Liquidation.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that on MONDAY, the 2nd day of May 1870, at 3 P.M., the following CLAIMS of this BANK will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and COMPANY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 12, Apollo Street, either together or separately, as the Liquidators shall, prior to the commencement of the sale, determine, and on conditions to be then and there declared:—

Under Private Trust.

Claims on the Estates of B. F. Cama Son's & Co., and Mancjidoe Rogers & Co.

Under Act 28 of 1865.

Claims on the Estates of Premchund Roychund, Govind Hurry Waleker, and Atmaram Madhowjee.

Insolvents.

Claims on the Estates of Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Son's & Co., Dinshaw Ardaseer Daver, Bazonjee Eduljee Rustomjee Sonawalla, Pestonjee Byramjee Cola, Megjee Ruttonsey & Co., Khooshall Veerjee, Mahomed Pereira & Co., and Shapoorjee Dhunjibhoy.

Unsettled Claims.

Claims on W. B. Thompson, Geo. Taylor, Rughunath Dinker, Pursotumdass Mohundass, Veerjee Shamjee, Jairam Visram, Mohunjee Narron, Framjee Ruttonjee Colabawalla, John Gray, Nusserwanjee Hormusjee, and J. A. Wyllie.

Claims on the following Estates in London:—The Estates of Fulcher Cooper and Co., Remington Cartwright and Co., J W Burstall, & Co., Bell Miller and Co., B F Cama and Co., Theodore Bock, Walker Cotesworth and Co., J Verney, L Lace, C Robin and Co., Eccles Cartwright and Co., G F Hoffman, A Ellison and Co., Fletcher and Co., Lindsay and Co., and Penney and Co.

Claims on the following Estates in Calcutta:—The Estates of Hoffman and Co., Camin and Lamoroux, Rentz Rees and Co., and Mowjee Hurridass.

Claim on the following Estate in Shanghai:—The Estate of Oppert and Co.

J. A. J. SHAW,
BERAMJI NAOROSJEE, } Liquidators.
Bombay, 2nd April 1870.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

A new English-built buggy with a well-bred bay Arab horse, 5 years old. Price Rs. 900.

An English-built double-seated brougham by Kesterton, with lamps, pole, &c.

Madeira in cases.
Cases of Castillion brandy.
English white towels of sizes.
Few barrels of T beer in quarts and pints.
Few dozen best sherry in quarts.
For particulars apply to the undersigned.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 7th April, 1870.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of TIMBER.

On Saturday next, the 9th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, at Mazagon Darookhana Bunder.

200 logs 1st class teak
75 tons scantlings
50 ditto boards
50 ditto planks

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On Monday, the 11th instant, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, the following:—

7 bales grey shirtings
3 ditto ditto madapollams
4 ditto ditto T cloths
5 cases T red prints
3 ditto white dorias
2 ditto T red scarfs
3 ditto madder prints

On account and risk of the indenter and purchaser Hora Abdoolally Saduckally—

4 cases octagon cast steel bars, 1½, 1¼, 1⅛, 1⅞, ⅞, and ⅜ inch.

AT 2 P. M.

Dog-cart Arab horse and harness with stable geer complete.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF PRINTED GOODS, &c.

On Wednesday, the 13th instant, sale commencing at 2 P. M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, under instructions from Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co. in their godown in Graham's Buildings

A quantity of 7/8 and 9/8 prints and gopa cloth and printed and wooven handkerchieves and Arabic loonghies and Muscat scarfs of various sizes and descriptions.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND AND BUNGALOW IN LOVE LANE, MAZAGON.

On Monday, the 18th instant, at 4 P.M. Messrs. Crawford and Co. will submit to public auction on the premises, all that valuable property situate in Love Lane, Mazagon, close to the premises occupied by H. H. Aga Khan, consisting of 8,522 square yards or thereabouts of excellent land planted with valuable fruit trees together with the spacious mansion erected thereon two stories high very conveniently planned for the accommodation of its occupants with ample outhouses for servants, gardeners, horses, carriages, &c., all which said property is bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east partly by the said Love Lane and partly by property now or late of Shah Veerjee Nursey, on or towards the west by property now or late of Kursondass Runchordass, on or towards the north by the said Love Lane, and on or towards the south partly by property now or late of Cursetjee Jamsetjee Furdonjee and partly by the property of Veerjee Nursey, all which property is assessed under No. 5, and entered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 30.

This property would be a most suitable residence for a Rajah or native chief having ample accommodation in all respects. The gardens are tastifully laid out, and while they form an attraction to the eye are a source of no small revenue. There are two magnificent built wells, which afford an ample supply of water for the irrigation of the property. The surrounding residences are those of H. H. Aga Khan, the Hon'ble A. D. Sassoon, Hajee Esmail Hubib and others, and there can be little doubt that land in this vicinity will in time be anxiously sought after and will with difficulty obtained.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

An English-built neat light mail Phaeton nearly new, with a powerful showy bay Arab 6 years old free from vice, with a set of nearly new plated harness, a very attractive and respectable turn out can be seen at 2 hours' notice.

TO LET.—Two airy and commodious ROOMS on the upper floor of No. 3 Marine Street, very suitable for offices near the Custom House, Elphinstone Circle and most of the public offices.

WANTED to purchase a light English-built new or nearly new Landeau, adapted for 1 horse.

Bombay, 7th April 1870. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT and COMPANY,
No. 5, Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE of neat and modern household furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, a splendid piano, by Schiedmayer's of Stuttgart, &c., at Apollo Bunder, next the Saluting Battery.

This day Thursday, the 7th instant, Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at the above-mentioned place, the neat and modern household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, piano, &c., the property of W. C. Tarleton, Esq. The same comprises glassware, dinner and dessert services, plated ware, cruet stand, tea set, a set of spoons and forks, cutlery, &c., handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such as a set of camp table in 3 pieces, dining-room chairs, side-board, circular table, easy and drawing-room chairs, chiffoniers, first-rate engravings in frames, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, wardrobe, clothes presses, chest of drawers, dispense articles, plants, &c.

No catalogues, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of handsome household furniture, a splendid piano by J. G. Doring & Co., an English-built dog-cart with Australian mare, &c., at Storm Hall, Mazagon.

On Friday, the 8th instant, Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the handsome household furniture, piano, carriage, horse, &c., the property of T. A. Bulkley, Esq. The same comprises richly carved seasoned blackwood furniture, such as round dining table for 12 persons, sets of camp table in 2 and 3 pieces, sideboard, circular, pier, & oblong tables, easy and drawing-room chairs, conversation couches, square ottoman, ornament stands, whatnots, a first-rate full-toned mahogany square piano by J. G. Doring & Co., piano stools, first-rate engravings in gilt frames, a bagatelle table on stand, four-post bedstead, camp cots, reclining couches, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, dispense articles, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

An English-built dog-cart with Australian mare and harness.

No Catalogues and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of COTTON at G. I. P. RAILWAY STATION, BOREE BUNDER.

On Friday, the 8th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at the above-mentioned place.

20 candies of cotton

AUCTION SALE of Railway plants, just received from England, and not required by the owners.

On Saturday, the 9th instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, in a godown of Razbhoy Esmalljee's Manufactory of coir rope. Upper Duncan Road, Gate No. 23, the following twenty sets of extra strong Contractors Railway trolly wheels, 1 ft. 9 inch in diameter with cast naves and wrought spokes, wrought axles 2½ inch in diameter, for 5 feet 6 inch gauze and pedestals and bolts complete, made by the beverly iron and waggon company.

The above are calculated to carry a load of five tons per trolly and may be inspected.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome English walnutwood and richly open carved blackwood household furniture, best plated handsome rich cut glass and porcelainware, a first-class mahogany grand square piano by Collard and Collard, a magnificent English-built open-carriage by Silk and Sons, a handsome ditto double-seated brougham by ditto, a ditto ditto 3 wheel victoria panel pleasure ground chair by Ward, (all made to order), horses, choice plants, books, &c., at Breach Candy.

On Monday the 11th, and Tuesday the 12th instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and [illegible] of rich cut glassware, very handsome pink and gold and blue and gilt best dinner services, richly painted and gilt dessert, tea and breakfast ditto, best plated ware such as a set of dish covers containing 4 hotwater and vegetable dishes, soup tureen with cover, cruet, pickle, and egg stands, bread basket, tea set, a handsome vine leaf pattern epergne with cut dish tea tray, a set of spoons and forks for 12 persons, best plated dessert knives and forks with mother o'pearl handles in cases for 18 persons, best cutlery by Harrison Brothers and Howson, &c., handsomely carved seasoned blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining table in 5 pieces for 26 persons, a round ditto for 8 ditto, sideboard, dining-room chairs, screens, richly carved drawing-room, pier and sofa tables, easy and drawing chairs, a handsome English walnutwood drawing-room suit, consists of 1 centre ottoman, 2 easy chairs, 6 drawing-room chairs and 1 pair pier or card tables, (to match), a handsome English drawing-room carpet with border, music stands, chiffonier, flower stand, a handsome gilt 8 light chandelier by Nash, a first-class mahogany grand square piano by Collard and Collard, manufactured expressly for McCombie and Wright, a valuable 8 day clock by James McCabe, Royal Exchange, handsome vases, plated hanging argand lamps, first-rate engravings in gilt frames, horned hatstands, four post bedsteads, camp cots, reclining conches, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, towel horses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, book, choice plants, Crosse and Blackwell's fresh oilmanstores, &c, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

A magnificent English built open carriage, made to order by Silk and Sons.

A handsome ditto double seated Brougham by ditto.

An office shigram.

An elegant English built 3 wheels Victoria panel pleasure ground chair, by Ward.

A pair of handsome chesnut Arab horses, young, height 14-2, quiet in harness.

A ditto ditto grey ditto height 14-2½.

A handsome fast-trotting black Arab brougham horse.

Sets of English plated mounted single and double harness, Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome household furniture, Elkington's best plated ware, a first-class grand square piano by Collard and Collard. Thurston's full-size slate billiard table, &c., at Cumballa Hill

On Monday, the 18th instant, Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, piano, billiard table, &c., the property of the Hon'ble A. H. Campbell.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

Dog-cart, Arab horse and harness, the turn out in [illegible]der.

A bay Australian gelding, quiet, believed to be [illegible], height 14-3½.

1 dog-cart with horse and harness complete.

1 grey Arab horse, a really good animal, and parted with on account of owner proceeding to England on sick leave.

1 double-barrel rifle.

1 ditto fowling piece, two in one case, complete by Samuel Smith of London.

ALSO,—An Evert's Theodolite with check telescope, attached reading from three verniers, in perfect order and a first-rate instrument.

Bombay, 7th April 1870. BENNETT & Co.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by HENRY SLYTH, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON, Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS, Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER SPINK, and Co., MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.

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the lands within his khoti, no rights which are not dependent on the continued exercise by him of his

courts of law are guided in the construction of grants from the Crown should be applied in the most stringent

by the privilege, and to extinguish or destroy all the profits or produce ordinarily derivable from the soil.

by the provisions of Act XXII of 1863 relating to the acquisition of land for works of public utility to be

Major General the Hon'ble Sir H. Durand asked whether the provisions of section 9 were meant to

placed side by side with the departments of Control and Finance, under the common direction of the Secretary